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EDGEWORTH BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Little Girls, Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal, No. 59 Frankin Street, Baltimore, Md. The 2ith School year will begin on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885.

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MARYLAND, CATONSVILLE—ST. TIMOTH 'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, re-opens SEPTEMBER 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER. wed sat

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.-Th

KIRKWOOD ACADEMY. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS THE NEXT SEASON BEGINS AUGUST 24TH For circulars address CHAS. M. NEEL, Atlanta, Ga. aug. 5-d& wky 1w.

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nomy at the Iowa State Agri-

ultural College, says: "I can unhesitating commend the Chartel Dak Range, with the wonderful wire gauss even door, made by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, and invented by Mr. Giles F. Filley, as the best coo pparatus within my knowledge, and one that will not fail in any respect to give the fullest satisfaction to all who me



# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING. AUGUST 13 1885.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

THE NEW SYSTEM ORDERED INTO

getmaster General Vilas Issues Instructions for the ishment of the Immediate Delivery Sys-

tem-Its Objects and Uses Explained-Departmental News and Notes. WASHINGTON, August 12 .- The following cirpular relating to the immediate delivery ava-

tem, which is to be put in operation on October 1, has been prepared and will be sent to the postmasters at once. It is of interest to the general public: Section 3 of the postoffice appropriation act.

approved March 3, 1885, provides that "A special stamp of the face valuation of 10 cents, may be provided and issued, whenever deemed advisable prexpedient, in such form and bearing such de general which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, the delivery of which is to be as a free delivery office or at any city, town or village containing a population of four housand or over, according to the federal remss, shall be regarded as entitling such letter to immediate delivery within the carrier limit of any free delivery office which may be designated by the postmaster general as a special delivery office, within one mile of a postoffice at any other office coming within the provisions of this section, which may in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office. It has, accordingly, been decided to introduce the special delivery system on the first of October 1885, at all postofices at which the free delivery system is in operation, and these in cities and towns having a population of a Go or over, as shown by the last federal remss. vice as may meet the approval of the postmaster

and these in cities and towns having a population of 400 or over, as shown by the last federal rensus.

Suitable supplies of these special delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the country which may makel requisition for them, and when received they are to be taken up by the postusaster in his account current, and accounted for quarter in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be had by postusasters in any required amount, and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of letters addressed to and received in the malis at any of the offices designated as special delivery offices. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description stor registry fee, nor can any other stamps be amployed to secure special delivery except the delivery stamp. The special delivery except the delivery stamp. The special delivery postage, and a letter not prepared with at least one full rate of postage, in accordance with the law and regulations, must be treated as held for postage, though bearing the special delivery stamp. Registered letters will be entitled to immediate delivery the same as ordinary letters when bearing the special delivery stamp. The sarring in the same way as the ordinary postage and registry delivery stamps must be effectually cancelled at the office of malling in the same way as the ordinary postage may be mailed at any postoffice in the country, but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery but will not be entitled to an immediate delivery but will not be entitled to an immediate delivery but will not be entitled to an immediate delivery but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery but in the same way be entitled to an immediate delivery but in the same way be entitled to an immediate delivery by messenter within the carrier limits of a free delivery office. And within a radious of one mile from a postoffice at all other special delivery stamps in the commission

commission on special delivery stamps it \$\tilde{\tilde{c}} \tilde{c} \til

A second circular general embodies technical instructions to the postmaster concerning the above system. It directs postmasters to employ the requisite number of messenger boys to ensure prompt delivery, and provides that substitute latter carriers may be employed as letter carriers may be employed a messengers, and receive the same compensaas other messengers, but in no case shall ompensation paid to any one person ex-

"Two objects," says the postmaster general, must be particularly and strenuously sought. irst. A most efficient delivery service, and secand, to bring the service up to a revenue
yielding condition."

ORDERED TO THEIR REGIMENTS

three officers in signal service, first Lieuten ant A. W. Greely, 4th cavalry; first Lieutenant Robt. Craig, 4th artillery, and first Lieu-tenant H. H. C. Dunwooly, are included in the provisions of the recent order directing line officers who have been on detached duty for four years back to their regiments. An exception will probably be made in the case of Lieutenant Greely, in order to allow him to complete his report of the arctic expedition

ANOTHER BAD APPOINTMENT. A Horse Thief Filling a Fat Governmen

tal Position.

DENVER, Col., August 12.—C. P. Judd, who was appointed by President Cleveland on May was appointed by President Cleveland on Ma 16 last to be special agent of the national labor bureau for Nevada, and for the terr bries, was brought from Alamosa, Col., today on a warrant charging him with horse stealing. Judd drew up and signed a statement today admitting his guilt, and that he had served a term in prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and two terms in the penitentiary in Colorado, for similar offenses. in Colorado, for similar offenses.
Judd claims that his application for a government position was signed by several well known democrats of Colorado, to which his

appointment is accredited. DISASTERS FROM POISON. Death from Toadstools-Bishop Wilson'

Mistake. CLEVELAND, O., August 12.—The family of Daniel Ashbough, near New Philadelphia, Chio, were poisoned yesterday by eating "teadsteels," mistaking them for mushrooms.

"tendateols," mistaking them for mushrooms. One boy died today, and the mother and another child are not expected to live until morning. Two girls named Richardson, visiting from the Dayton orphans' home, are in a critical condition.

Assertate, N. C., August 12.—Much anxiety was created here this morning by the report that Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist church, had by mistake taken a dose of acontenstead of a teaspoonful of wine. Physithe instead of a teaspoonful of wine. Physicians were hastily summoned, but it was found that the dose was a simple extract, and the bishop is in no danger. He is from Baltimore, and is spending the summer with his family at the residence of Dr. Pearce.

HE COULDN'T KNEEL

And Fell Under the Displeasure of th Church Warden Thereby.

MONTREAL, August 12.—Mr. Poitras, a wellado butcher of Montreal, attended the atholic church on the isle Perrantt on Sunday last. He was suffering at the time with acute cramps in the stomach, and back, and when that part of the service ar rived during which the congregation kneel he found himself unable to do more than assume a reclining devotional position with one knee on the floor. His actions were noticed, and Talesphere Medard. and Telesphore Medard, a church warden, peting with others, had him brought before the court charged with an act of irreverance, and he was found \$3 and costs. Poitras' lawyers have Written to the prosecution that unless the money is returned and an ample apology Riven, actions for heavy damages will be intered against all concerned.

Charleston's First Bales. CHARLESTON, S. C., August 12.—One bale of new Potton was received here resterday from Macon, Ga., and one from South Carolina today. It was sampled and accepted and classified as strict low haidling and an idditing supportively.

THROUGH TO THE INTERIOR. The Raggage of Travellers from Europe

Not to be Delayed in New York. New York, August 12.—The United States treasury department has authorized the American express company to receive the beggage of passengers from Europe upon arrival in New York, to be forwarded immediately in hand without avanisation to the ately in bond without examination to the principal ports of entry in the United States and Canada, where the duty, if any, will be

assessed.

This will relieve travellers from the delay and annoyance attending the present system of examination at the port of New York. While the passengers were grumbling over the delays of the barge office system at this port, and the steamship companies were urging the treasury department to permit them to hasten matters, by landing passengers. treasury department to permit them to hasten matters by landing passengers on the piers, there was a movement on foot to further hasten the journey of those bound to the interior of the United States. The American Express company had been urgently moving in the matter, and when the new administration came in last March, application was made to Secretary Manning for a decision in a matter which would expediate the business of the port. In due time this a decision in a matter which would expediate
the business of the port. In due time this
order was issued to the collector of this port:
To avoid delay the entries of baggage for immediate transportation under these instructions
will becompleted to all barge offices, or other
landing place for passengers within your district,
and baggage delivered at such places at the express companies for transportation.
To take advantage of this rule, the American

To take advantage of this rule, the American express company has filed bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and undertook te forward the baggage bound to all principal cities in the country, among them the following:
Atlanta, Charleston, Detroit, Galveston, Georgetown, D. C.; Hartford, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Newport News, Va., Nortolk, Richmond, Savannah, Wilmington, N. C. Hereafter when passengers are in a hurry to get out of New York, they have simply to go to the ship's purser any time before the ship arrives in port, and ask that their ultimate destinations and description of baggage be written in the manifest of the passengers which each ship must est of the passengers which each ship must carry. Then, as soon as the ship reaches the pier, the baggage must be pointed out to the agent of the American express company, who will be in waiting, and thereafter no further thought need be given to it, until it reaches its

WASHED BY A WATER SPOUT. The Terrible Disaster which Befell a Dakota

Valley. Sr. PAUL, Minn., August 12 .- Advice from Deadwood says a waterspout struck Lone creek, near Chadron, Dakota, last Thursday, flooding the valley, drowning four men, two children and a number of horses, besides washing away several hundred yards in length everal hundred yards in length of the newly finished railroad grade. A family of the newly finished railroad grade. A family of immigrants, consisting of a man, his wife and three children, were camped on the creek when the water struck them. The man attempted to save two of the children, but was drowned with them. The woman caught hold of the wagen box as it was floating away, and climbed into it. The box was carried down to White river, where it struck against the bank and the woman succeeded in catching hold of some willows and drawing herself out. She was dressed in nothing but night clothes. she was dressed in nothing but night clothes The third child, aged about four years, was carried down by the flood, but was found alive, clinging to some debris, next morning in White river near town with dead horses, harmon was found attempt with the second s ness and graders' tools, while here and there was found the dead body of some unfortunate

THE MURDER OF HERRICK. The Stepson of the Murdered Man Held for the Crime,

New York, August 12.—The murder of Albert R. Herrick, in Brooklyn, still continues to attract attention. The statements of his stepson, Thomas Armstrong, who is in custody on suspicion of committing the crime, in re-gard to his movements on the day of the murder, have been found to be untrue, and when taxed about it he admitted that they were. The detectives talked with him last night and this morning. It was currently reported that Armstrong had It was currently reported that Armstrong had made a confession, and the work of the detectives was ended. Armstrong was ranged along side five other men this morning, but was not identified by Mrs. Ida Summers as the msn she saw scale the fence behind Herrick's house after the murder. Later Armstrong was arraigned in court, and the affidavits read to him connecting him with the crime. Then followed a startling statement by the prisoner to the detectives in his cell last night. It set forth that the deceased returned to his home in Brooklyn on Monday afternoon. He found the prisoner there, and upbraided him. Herrick chased him down into the cellar, and the prisoner drew a piatol and shot at him three times, when he left the house. After the shooting he carried the pistol with him and threw it into East giver. He then went to his aunts, in Hoboken, where he was arrested. The statement caused a sensation in court. The accused, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. The prisoner, in speaking of the matter to the police, said he acted in self defense; that he was writing a letter to his mother when his step father came in and quarrelled with him. ollowed a startling statement by the prisone

quarrelled with him. REDUCTION OF HOURS.

A Plan by which all the Men May Have Work.

Work.

OMAHA, Neb., August 12.—The Union Pacific railroad has issued an order, which went into effect yesterday, reducing the number of working hours in its Omaha shops from ten to eight hours a day, and cutting down the work on Saturdays to four hours. The same reduction is to be made in shops at Kansas City and Denver. There is considerable dissatisfaction among the men, about 1,500 of whom are affected by the order in Omaha. The company claims that it had to retrench, and rather than to discharge a large number of men it concluded to reduce the number of working hours so that all could have employment. This cut amounts to about twenty per cent.

CHICAGO'S PET LEPER. He is Let Loose After He Was Observed by a Doctor.

Chicago, August 12.—The fact is made public today that a Chinaman, who is supposed to be afflicted with leprosy, arrived in Chicago a week ago, coming direct from San Francisco. He was noticed by a gentleman upon whom he waited and who called again with a medical triand. This conflores a taight declared cal triend. This gentleman at sight declared the Chinaman to be afflicted with leprosy.

the Chinaman to be afflicted with leprosy. Subsequently, when an investigation was attempted, the leper had disappeared.

The department of health has caused a medical examination to be made today of the Chinaman alleged to be suffering from leprosy. The verdict of the physicians was to the effect that the case was not leprosy, but a malignant combination of scrofula and syphilitic tuberculosis. inberculosis.

Chicago, August 12.—At a macting of the Grant monument fund board today, the different subscription books were examined, and it was ascertained that subscriptions have already exceeded the sum originally aimed \$40,000. As subscriptions are still being received at the various newspaper offices, and as a benefit is to be given at one of the theaters Thursday afternoon, from which large returns are expected, the fund will probably far exce 4 the intended sum before the books are closed.

TO THE MEN LIVING AND THE MEN CDEAD IN THE SOUDAN.

the Englishmen, Australians and Canadians Who Failed to Smash the Mahdi-Eulogistic Speeches on the Campaign

THANKS TENDERED

London, Afigust 12 .- In the house of lords this afternoon, the marquis of Salisbury, in moving a vote of thanks to the army and navy for their recent services in Egypt, paid a strong tribute to General Lord Wolseley and General Graham and the other officers and soldiers and marines who took part in the Khartoum expedition, for the valor, perseverance and high spirit they displayed in the arduous work of the desert campaign. He also dwelt on the gallantry of the members of the Australian c ningent, who, he said, were deserving of special thanks, and also that of special thanks, and also that of the Indian troops and Canadian voyageurs. The prime minister praised in unmeasured terms the valor and devotion of General Gordon and of Generals Earle and Stewart and the other officers and men who lost their lives during the Soudan war, and fittingly exduring the Soudan war, and fittingly pressed condolence with their relatives friends.

Baron Carrington, moderate liberal, warmly seconded the motion, which was adopted. It was noteworthy that not a single liberal leader was present in the house of lords during the above proceedings. These absences were much remarked and considered as a demonstration against the motion.

stration against the motion.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, made a similar motion in the house of commons. Speaking of the part taken by the Australians and Canadians in the Khartoum expedition, the chancellor said they had conclusively shown that there existed a strong bond of lovalty between England and her colonies, and that the mother country had in the colonies an element of strenth that would serve England well in case of emergency.

The marquis of Hartington seconded Sir Machael and the colonies are the seconded. The marquis of Hartington seconded Sir Michael's motion, and in his address exonerated General Wolseley from blame for many of the shortcomings of the Soudan campaign, because the circumstances attending or causing them were beyond his control. The marquis praised the Australians and Canadians for their services, and the manner in which they were tendered, and said the colonial loyalty, proven by these services, added new strength to the British empire. The motion was then adopted.

Lord Rando)ph Speaks. London, Agust 12.—In a speech at Wimboone muster this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary for India, denied that he was actuated against Earl Spencer and Lord Ripon by personal feeling. He assailed only their methods of governing. Lord Randolph denounced the radicals for wishing to tax the poor man's beer, which, he said, was food consilty with bread.

equally with bread.

Lord Randolph said he cared not what the
Daily News and Standard said about him.
Such criticism was as effective as water on
a duck's back. He emphatically denied that the conservatives wanted to tax the food of the people. He claimed for the conservatives the passage of the seats bill. Lord Randolph taunted the of the seats bill. Lord Randolph taunted the radicals with having no policy, while the 101 18 Merge extra control of the conservatives hoped to give peace to Ireland and security to India. They hoped to create an overpowering navy, which would be an adequate defense to the coasts of Great Britain and the classic country. and the colonies and to commerce. They be lieved they could bring about a revival of the trade and industries of the country. Lord Randolph repudiates the charge that he desired war with Russia for the sake of securing votes

at the election.

In his speech at Wimberne, Lord Randolph Churchill said that he "cared not a rap for the press." The Standard this morntherefore, ignores the speech altogether. SOUNDLY FLOGGED.

An Angry Father Gives a Lecherons Wretch

London, August 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: A well known gentleman who was recently appointed a member of the royal commission, was met on the stair case of his office in East India avenue today, and of his office in East India avenue today, and soundly flogged by a gentleman who publicly accused him of having seduced his daughter. The thrashing was preceded by a violent assault, the angry father shaking the betrayer of his child like a terrier does a rat. The father then flogged him until his stick broke, when the bystanders interfered.

CARNARVON'S DEMAGOGUERY. Disputed Taxes in Ireland Not to be Col-

lected. LIMERICK, August 12.—The mayor has informed the municipal council that he gathered from an interview he had last Saturday with the earl of Carnarvon, that the conservatives, while they remained in power, would never enforce the payment of the extra police tax levied to meet the expenses of the extra force put on duty in Limerick and elsewhere in Ireland, during the troublesome times under the liberal government. the liberal government.

A Russian Point of Vantage. Lendon, August 12-The commander of the English vessel which went to Najasaki, Japan, recently reports that while passing the har-bor at the south of Quelpaert Island, he saw three Russian men of war stationed therein.

The Russian flag was flying on shore and the Piers and wharves were being constructed. The Result of the French Customs Dutles. Paris, August 12.—The French revenue re-turns for the past seven months, just made public, show that the recent protective legis-lation has failed to exclude foreign sugars. The returns say that the home product con-tributed in duties \$4,000,000 below the budget

estimates, while foreign sugars yielded \$6,300, 000 over the estimates. War May Yet be Inevitable. Paris, August 12.—The Republique Fran-caire maintains that an Anglo-Chinese alli-ance, offensive and de ensive against Russia, has been perfected. The Journal contends that if England concludes a similar alliance with Turkey, war with Russia will be immi-

CALCUTTA, August 12.—The British officers in Irdia are being given short furloughs and are allowed to go to England.

Letters from Suakim say that the troops are dying fast. Officials, however, will not report such condition of affairs. Allowed to Visit England.

The Government of Annam PARIS, August 12.—The cabinet today discussed the question of organizing a settled government in Annam and Tonquin. General Camperon, minister of war, is making arrangements to relieve the French troops who have seen two year's service in Tonquin.

Discussing the Extradition. VIENNA, August 12.—The Tagblatt says today that the caar and the Emperor Francis Joseph will discuss a treaty allowing extradition by direct correspondence between the law courts of Russia and Austria.

A Salky Pasha.
Granatran, August 12.—Zebehr Pasha is still onfined here. He is aulky and will not apeak

THE CHOLERA RECORD. Progress of the Disease in France and

Madrid, August 12.—There were 4,567 new cases of cholers and 1,629 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

The number of cholers cases has greatly The number of cholera cases has greatly increased. In this city fifty new cases and eighteen deaths, and in the province 11 new cases and thirty-eight deaths were reported today. Travelers in many districts are quarantined for from five to twenty days, and undergo great hardships by being lodged in barns or in the open air, and suffering from the lack of food. Some villages are strictly cordoned, trenches having been cut to stop travel on the roads, and villagers threatening strangers and compelling them to leave.

leave.

The Gazette today says that in the past twenty-four hours 6,464 new cases of cholera and 2,109 deaths have been reported, from 576 towns in thirty-six provinces in Spain. This is the highest number of victims yet ro-Thirty-five new cases of cholera and nine

teen deaths from the disease were reported in this city yesterday. Fifteen of the new cases exist in one street. This discovery has caused sensation. The authorities are vigorously a sensation. The authorities are vigorously disinfecting the thoroughfare.

Madrip, August 12.—The Spanish authorities today removed the land cordon which was established yesterday against Gibraltar, because of the death there by a person from illness resembling cholors. The inhabitants of Gibraltar are demanding the establishment of an English cordon against Spanish territory, tearing the importation of cholors. The ry, tearing the importation of cholera. The Spanish ports have all been ordered to estab-lish quarantines against arrivals from Gibral-

tar.

Masseilles, August 12.—The cholera panic increases daily. The average of departures from Marseilles by railway alone has already reached 2,000 per day. As an instance of the laxness with which the Marseilles sanitary authorities perform their duties, the case of the captain of an English vessel lying in this port may be mentioned. The captain's port may be mentioned. The captain's daughter died of cholera aboard ship. He at once notified the authorities and requested the disinfection of the vessel. Although at noon todey thirty hours had elapsed since the girl's death, no official action has as yet been taken concerning the event by the Marseille Deaths from cholera in Marseilles today

amount to twelve. Twenty-two new cases were admitted to the Pharo hospital.

A telegram from Odessa, Russia, says there are ten cases of cholera in the suburbs of that

city.

Pans, August 12—General De Courcy telegraphs as follows: We have fixed our head-quarters at Haiphong during the prevalence of the cholers. There were seventeen deaths of the cholera. There were seventeen deaths from cholera yesterday in Haiphong, and sixty-six persons are down with the disease today. We have a large number of volunteer nurses to care for the sick.

GDMRALTAR, August 12.—A British steamship lies quarantined off Mer El Kebia, in Algersa, with four cases of cholera on board. One person has died of the disease on the same vessel Verna, August 12.—Disaptiches from Odesse.

VIENNA, August 12 .- Dispatches from Odessi state that several cases of sickness resembling cholera have occurred in the Odessa suburbs, and that in consequence all arrivals from Marseilles have been prohibited.

DILKE'S DISGRACE.

" Vean His Fiancee, Approves London, August 12.—Mrs. Mark Pattison he fiancee of Sir Charles Dilke, is in India or a pleasure tour. On learning of the scandal with which the name of her intended husband is connected, she immediately telegraphed Sir Charles to announce their engagement Sir Charles Dilke has engaged Charles Rus

sell as leading counsel, and Mr. Searle as unior counsel. His solicitors have demanded junor counsel. His solicitors have demanded the plaintiff to file details of his case. The plaintiff's case, it is learned, has been strengthened by the evidence of the physician, who was called to Sir Charles Dilke's house, when Mrs. Crawford seemed to be sinking under a prolonged hysteris, caused from an altercation with the French mistress of Sir Charles. The council of the liberal escopicion is divided whether of the liberal association is divided whether to ask Charles Dilke to retire from public life until after the trial of the divorce case. Mr. Pearce, of the firm of Elders, ship

Mr. Pearce, of the firm of Elders, ship

Destroying Means of Subsistence MESHED, Persis, August 12.—The Afgham have destroyed all the gardens and villages around about Herat likely to afford food or shelter to an attacking force. The owners of the destroyed property have been assured that England will compensate them for their losses.

Anarchy in Kordofan. CAIRO, August 12.—A fearful state of an-archy prevails in Kordofan. There is a fam-ine also at the place.

DISPERSED BY SLOOD.

Bay City Strikers Create a Riot and Ther

BAY CITY, Mich., August 12 .- About nin BAY CITY, Mich., August 12.—About nine today a dispatch was received by Sherid Brennon stating that strikers had forcibly shut down Carrier, Heath & Co.'s salt bleck and asking assistance. He responded with a number of deputies. He ordered the strikers to disperse, at which they hooted and refused to disperse, whereupon he undertook to arrest one of the men. Clubs and edgings were drawn, and used on the officers, who now, pulled revolvers. Sheriff Brennan was shot by a man in the back of the crowd. shot by a man in the back of the crowd. The ball grazed his forehead as the officer happened to turn his head. He also received a blow on the left side of the head with a club. He fired two shots and a few other shots were exchanged by the other officers and rioters. When the blood began to flow, the rioters began to dispere in all directions. all directions. Deputies arrested nine, and new have them in jail. Three or four of the rioters were wounded. This is the first blood-shed since the third day of the strike.

Killed in a Storm.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 12.—A cyclone in Norwood, St. Lawrence county, this afternoon, destroyed several houses and buildings, and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain religionships, and bridge. and the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad bridge. Several persons were killed. Telegraphic communication is interrupted. It is reported that eight persons were killed and several fatally injured by the cyclone at Norwood. All the church steeples were blown down, and one church demolished. Hail stones as large as a man's fist completely destroyed the growing crops.

WATERTOWN IN. Y., August 12.—It is impossible to get the full particulars tonight of the terrible cyclone. John Martin, Mrs. David Fitzgibbon and Mrs. Armstrong are among the killed. Five hundred excursionits from Pistaburg to Ogdenburg are detained at the latter city tonight on account of the giving away of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad bridge.

railroad bridge.

Rome, August 12.—Archbishop Walsh, conversing with the pope and Cardinals Jacobini and Simeone, promised to observe the vatican's instructions to the Irish bishops in regard to their demeaner in the present political crisis. It is almost certain that Archbishop Walsh will preside at the reunion of Irish bishops, in view of which he has been appealed instructed by the vatican in arranging rules.

SMITH'S VINDICATION.

HE HAS A SAUCY ANSWER FOR WESTMORELAND.

le Says That His Convicts Did Not Have Senryy, Were Not Underfed and That They Had Measles-He Says He was Ready and Anxious for a Trial, Etc. Etc.

Yesterday a Constitution reporter called on Senator James M. Smith and asked him if he would say anything in regard to the interview in yesterday's Constitution in which Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland reiterated the charges of bad management made against the Oglethorpe county convict camp. Senator Smith said:

"Since the governor passed an order on the 11th of July last, completely exonerating me from the charges of improper treatment of convicts under my charge, and dismissing and finally disposing of the case made against me by a portion of the penitentiary officials, I have given the matter very little thought. I the governor's action all complaint would cease, as every one seemed to be perfectly

entertained the opinion that after satisfied at the time with the disposition made of the ease by the go vernor. I was not aware that Dr. Westmoreland was disposed to criticise the governor's action.

I was prepared with voluminous testimony to show, and which did show and yet show, that the conviets under my charge were humanely treated and properly fed. I was then arxious and willing to go into the investigation and show, as I felt I could do, beyond the shadow of a doubt or a cavil that the management of the convicts under my charge had been from the beginning, beyond the reasonable expectations of any fair mind-ed person in the unusually small number of escapes, in the unprecedented and almost in-credible small number of deaths, and in the unusually small number of casualties. The governor seemed to think it unnecessary to consume time with the reading of the testimony and examination of the witnesses who had appeared in my defense. He therefore wrote out and signed an order dismissing the case out and signed an order dismissing the case against me finally and forever, and reciting therein the fact that if any irregularities had at any time under any circumstances existed that they were without my knowledge or consent and that I had been as prompt to correct anything wrong as any penitentiary official could possibly have been. What more could I sak? What more could any one ask?"

"Dr. Westmoreland asserts that the case is still against you. How is that?"

The doctor makes a grave mistake in that as any one can see. He is badly in error. He

any one can see. He is badly in error. He was present and read the order and approved it. I think before the governor signed it Co-lonel Towers was also present, read it and approved it. Colonel Anderson, the attorney general, was also present and approved it. There is no denying of these

"Is it not strange Dr. Westmoreland should have fallen into such an error?"

"Why he should have fallen into such an egregrious error I can't imagine. His memory must have falled him most woefully. Here is a copy of the vite.

"Here of the complaints of improper treatment of convicts at Camp Oglethorpe, having come up regularly for a hearing this day, and it appearing that if any irregularities have existed they have been remedied; and that the camp is now undergoing improvements of an entirely satisfactory nature, and the governor believing from the statements of Hou, James M. Smith, who is in charge of the convicts at said camp, and especially "Is it not strange Dr. Westmoreland should the statements of Hon, James M. Smith, who is in charge of the convicts at said camp, and especially in view of the exemplary manner in which he has heretofore managed and treated the convicts under his control, that whatever irregularity, if any may have heretofore existed, were without the knowledge and consent and against the orders of said Smith, it is therefore ordered that the case be dismissed.

HENRY D. McDANING CONCERNIC

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor. By the governor: HCWARD E. W. PALMER,

Secretary Executive Department. "In that order," continued Colonel Smith, "the governor, as any one reading it will readily discover, gives me the most complete and ample vindication. He refused to say and ample vindication. He refused to say that the charges were true, or any part of them; but he even goes further and says if any irregularities whatever had existed that I was not in any way responsible for them. Every unbiased, intelligent person who reads this order will inevitably come to the conclusion that I had not only done my duty, but was continuing to do it, and that my treatment of the convicts demanded that the governor hands were on indications the same of farlly should say so in dismissing the case finally and torever from further investigation or con-

sideration."
"Dr. Westmoreland says that you have a camp on the Tennille and Wrightsville railroad in Johnson county, and that reports of bad management and improper diet existed

"The facts about that camp are these," said Colonel Smith: "In August last 1 made a contract to do some work on that road, and on the 25th of August moved a body of convicts there. They continued to work there without any sickness or accidents of any note till about the middle of March last. The boss of the camp was taken sick about this time and asked to be relieved a short while till he could recamp was taken sick about this time and asked to be relieved a short while till he could recover. A new man was put in charge temporarily. As soon as the new man took charge the measles broke out in this camp. The boss who was relieved, in fact took the measles and brought them to the Oglethorpe camp where he staid one or two nights. The new boss at Wrightswille camp was, as stated, only put in charge temporarily. There were several cases of sickness, some measles and some other complaints, none of which ever amount-

eral cases of sickness, some messies and some other complaints, none of which ever amounted to much and were gotten over pretty soon."
"Some complaints of the new boss reached me at home in Oglethorpe county, whereupon I wrote the principal keeper, Colonel J. W. Nelms, if possible to visit the Wrightsville camp himself and make a thorough investigation of the possible to a part of the possible to a part had camp himself and make a thorough investigatien of it, and if the boss or any guard had
treated any convict inhumanely or wrongfully
or in any manner violated the law, I would
not only discharge the boss or the guard, as
the case might be, but would have them prosecuted to the full extent of the law and make
an example so as to deter any others in my
employ hereafter from doing wrong. This
letter any one can see by calling on Colonel J.
W. Nelms. Upon receiving this letter from
me, Colonel Nelms sent Colonel Towers, assistent keeper of the penitentiary, down to
Wrightsville. Colonel Towers made a thorough investigation, and upon his return wrote
me a private letter in which he stated that
the boss at this camp was not to blame; that
that there were no vegetables in the country,
etc. Here is a copy of Colonel Towers's letter."

The rections of the latter reterring to the

The portions of the letter reterring to the matter were as follows: Matter were as follows:

ATLANTA, Ga., Mag 2, 1855.—Colonel James M.

Smith: Dear Sir.—I have just returned from your
camp in Laurens county. " " I am grafided
to report to you that the reports were faise. "
And the facts entirely vindicate Captain McGuire.

" I found it was impossible for McGuire to
get vegetables in that county for some time yet,
and told him to order some from Savannah "
He has four or five sick men.
Yours respectfully JOHN B. Tower.

Ass't Keeper Ga Penitentiary.

Ass't Keeper Ga Pentientiary.

Senator Smith resumed:

"So soon as the old boas got well of the messles and was fit for work, he went back and took charge of the camp, and is there now, getting on very well. Many disinterested parties who had opportunities of knowing, told me that the convicts at this camp had all along been well fed and taken care of. The

PRICE FIVE CENTS

best physician of the county was employed to attend them."

attend them."

"You were never cited to answer for anything done at this camp?"

"No. It appears everything got in good shape down there, and the penitentiary officers, including Dr. Westmoreland, became well satisfied. I think they all have the utmest confidence in the humanity of my boss down there."

mest confidence in the humanity of my boss down there."

"What about the Oglethorpe camp?"

"In order to understand about this camp I will say that it was established in 1879 by order of Governor Colquitt. There have been at this camp an average of about 100 convicts. From the establishment of this camp to last winter and spring, the convicts confined there had all the time been remarkably healthy. For four or five years there was not a death or escape and scarcely any sickness."

"Was not this very remarkable?"

"Yes, sir. I was astonished at it myself."

"Can you account for it?"

"I do not know that I can fully explain it except to say it must have been providential. I employed a first class physician who gave the camp close attention. I visited the camp daily myself and watched after everything very closely. A large per cent of the convicts whom I then worked had been in the penitentiary for some time and were more or less hardened to that kind of life. I was lortunate in not having any epidemics to break cut. I was not cramped and hampered with the convicts whom I then worked had been in the penitentiary for some time and were more or less hardened to that kind of life. I was fortunate in not having any epidemics to break out. I was not cramped and hampered with rules and regulations to such an extent that I could not under any circumstances exercise my own judgment. Colonel Nelmathen had no assistant and did his own inspection, and frequently visited the camp and gave most excellent and wholesome advice to lessees, bosses, guards and convicts as to their duty. In 1884 the number of convicts under my charge had run down to a figure very much below my pro-rata share. To this I did not object. In fact I asked the principal keeper not to send me any more as I had as many as I then needed. In October, 1884, I received from the M. & N. G. railroad upwards of twenty convicts who had been working on that road. During the early winter I recaived a large number from the jails, so that by the first of April, 1885, I had on hand near seventy new convicts. This was about seventy-five per cent of the whole number at Oglethorpe camp. I sent to the railroads able-bodied convicts. I mean those who had been in penitentiary some time, and kept the new ones and most vicious and those leas healthy at the Oglethorpe camp. The winter was very severe as you remember. Many of the convicts had been confined in jail for many months. Those came to the camp very much debilitated. Some with chronic diseases, some with physical defects, and so on. In consequence I had more sickness in January, February and March, than usual. It was, however, of a very mild type. But few remained in the hospital longer than two or three days. They were effected mostly with influenzia or bad colds. In many cases convicts were allowed to remain in the building all day. My orders were to expose them as little as possible. About the late of April nearly every one appeared to be sound and well. The time of year had come when I needed their labor on the farm. I was very glad to little as possible. About the 1st of April nearly every one appeared to be sound and well. The time of year had come when I needed their labor on the farm. I was very glad to see that I had brought them through such a severe winter and they had come out so well. I was congratulating myself on the bright prospects ahead. You will understand after interest in the health of convicts. I sud vital II they are sick he loses money; if they escape he loses money; it they are crippied he loses money; if they are net well fed and clothed and well treated he loses money. A sensible business man who has them leased will never allow them to be mistreated if he can help it. Whenever he permits that he is can help it. Whenever he permits that he is allowing himself to be cheated and robbed. A lessee will naturally resent anything that in any way lessens the physical strength of the convict. It is his ability to labor that the the convict. It is not some the lessee depends upon. Any lessee who has not this much common sense will soon "get broke" working convicts. If a lessee finds that he

has a boss who does not know these things he "The great secret in farming successfully is to take good and especial care of your land, cols, mules, stock of all kinds, and last your

tools, mules, stock of all kinds, and last your laborers, whether they be free or convicts."
"What about the measles?"
"Early in April the measles broke out in Camp Ogletherpe and continued up into June. I think there were in all near forty cases of the measles, and doubtless two-thirds of these had relapses more or less severe—say in all seventy cases of sickness in camp from measles in the course of three months. The hospital register will show these fac's."
"When did Dr. Westmoreland visit your camp?"

camp?"
"About first of June."

"How many cases of measles did you have then?" "From an examination of the hospital register kept by the physician in charge, the correctness of which in view of the hearing at one time pending before the governor, was sworn to by the physician, I find that on April 9th two convicts were taken with measles. On the 17th of the same month two more, on 25th month five, on April 78thbone, on May 3th one, May 6th eight, on May 9th two, on May 25th two, on May 29th two. It will thus be seen that on May 30th, when Dr. Westmoreland visited the camp there had been twenty-seven cases of the measles. At that time very few of these twenty-seven had entirely recovered. Even those of them at work were looking badly. The hospital register will show that there were very few cases of sickness in this camp from April 9th to May 30th, except the measles and relapses; from that disease which some physicians say is more fatal than the smallpox. "From an examination of the hospital reg-

some physicians say is more than the smallpox.

"There were one or two cases of lever and a few cases of diarrhosa. When Dr. Westmore-land visited the camp the 30th of May it will thus be seen that most of the sickness was obliged to have been measles."

"Did Dr. Westmoreland, in his report to the governor on the 30th of May, make any mention of the fact that measles were an epidemic in the camp?"

governor on the 30th of Sinly, make any monition of the fact that measles were an epidemic in the camp?"

"No. Strange to say for some purpose he ignored that fact entirely in his report. Why he did so I cannot imagine. He was obliged to have known, both from personal inspection and the weekly reports of the physicians in charge of the camp, that measles were, at the time of his visit and sometime previous, an epidemic in the camp. This omission on his part made an erroneous impression. There is not nor can there be any question about the cerrectness of the hospital register. Such being the fact from the dates therein reported when the convicts took the measles it were impossible for all of them to have recovered when the doctor visited the camp the 30th of May. Yet with this unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony staring him in the face, he does not hesitate to state that there had been measles in the camp last winter but there was none when he was there the 30th of May. As stated the measles broke out the 9th of April and reached their greatest hight in May. April and May winter months! Here the doctor's memory must have tailed him sgain, as it did when he asserted that the governor did not dismiss the case against me but that it was still pending. That assertion was shown to have been incorrect in the beginning of this interview, and nothing shows it plainer than the order of the governor dismissing the case against me, as will appear fully by reading that order again. How can he say that the measles had been in the camp last winter, and the governor was appeared in camp till April 4. If the governor was appeared in camp till April 4. n the camp?"

as the meables being in my camp last winter, he was most woefully imposed upon. No, the doctor's memory failed him as it did elsewhere, and he ought to come up and acknowledge it like a man. It was in all conscience bad enough to have had the measles and to have had my crop cut off one-half thereby and to have been put to an enormous expense in preparing to defend my character when in all human probability the greater part of the trouble and the larger part of the expense would have the larger part of the expense would have been saved if the physicians of the peniten-tiary had not forgotten which months and at what time of the year I had the measles in Oglethorpe camp. These measles! Did any body ever hear such before? 1 appear in April, May any June, and the physician of the aperly, may any sune, and the physician of the Georgia penitentiary forgot all about it and assert that they appeared and passed away in the months of last winter."

"What about the convicts having the scur-

"Dr. Long, of Athens, a physician of thirtyseven years practice, a man of great medical skill and high character, Dr. Willingham, of Crawford, Georgia, a gentleman who stands bigh in the medical profession and is recog-nized by the people of Georgia as a gentie-man in every sense of the word, Dr. Durham, of Atlanta, who is widely and favorably known as a physician the equal of any, and a man of remarkable integrity and intelligence, and Dr. Carter, a physician equal to any named except in age, all swear upon oath that they "exam ined each convict in Camp Oglethorpe and upon none did they find any traces of the scurvy, any symptoms of the scurvy or any tendency to the scurvy. I to be self how the convicts at this self how the convicts at this camp could have taken the scurvy when they had been furnished with plenty they had been furnished meat, and best of tresh vegetables, and fresh meat, and best of apple vinegar, dried fruits and other anti-scorbutics. But I will not discuss this matter of scurvy. I will leave it to Dr. Westmore-land and those medical gentlemen who differ so widely from him as to whether there was or was not scurvy in the camp. Somebody's memory may have again failed as it did as t the time of year when the measles prevailed and the status of the case against me before the governor. Here is the affidavit made by Drs. Long and Willingham; Drs. Carter and Durham corroborate them in every particu-

Irr:
GEORGIA, Oglethorpe County.—In person appeared before the undersigned, H. R. J. Long, of Athens, Ga. and W. M. Willingham, of Crawford, Ga., who both state that they are practicing physicians. Ir. Long has been practicing for more than thirty seven years, and Dr. Willingham for about eleven years. They both state that they have this day examined the convicts and convict camp of Hon James M. Smith in Oglethorpe county. They make a carrful inspection of the convicts and they found the condition of the convicts and they found they found they condition they condition they can be considered the condition of the convicts and they found they condition they can be considered the condition of the convicts and they found they can be considered they can be considered they can be considered they can be considered to the condition of the convicts and they can be considered to the condition of the convicts and they can be considered to the condition of the convicts and they can be considered to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and they can be conditioned to the condition of the convicts and The men presented a healthy appearance and seemed cheerful and in good spirits. They specially directed their attention and examination toward the point as to whether there was or was not any care or cases of scurry among the convicts. They found no case of scurry among them nor did they find any traces of any of the convicts ever having be any rendency to that disease in any of them. They found three cases where the parties showed the effacts of ralivation. One of them stated that he had had sphills. The others were salivated by the physician in charge as he informed us. All the men were looking very well with the exception of a few who had recently suffered with messits, and we find those in a very favorable condition as could be expected, considering the nature and character of that disease. We only find three men and one woman in the hospital, and they were all sitting up and convalescent. Dr. Long tasked to several of the convicts, and they reported that they had sufficient food and had no complaint to make of the way they were fed and nested and they were as well satisfied as persons in their situation could be. We give as our opinion, based on the examination made and the appearance of the convicts, that they have been kindly and humanely treated, not overworked and provided with suitable food in proper quantities. Dr. Willingham states that he was a member of the penitentiary committee of the Georgial legislature, he believes in the year last, and as a member of such committee visited each camp in the state. The Olethorpe camp, in his ophilous.

camp and was visit of the state of visiting this camp are has been in the habit of visiting this camp frequently since it was cost of lished and has never seen anything to indicate any improper manage-ment of the camp and convicts. In view of the large number of prisoners confined in this camp since its establishment since 1879, the death rate reported is surprisingly small, and we believe un precedented. It seems to us that this result indiconclusively that the convicts have been fed and cared for, and the laws of health

H, R. J. LONG, M. D.,
W. M. WILLINGHAM, M. D.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this—day of
July, 1885. W. W. CHARLTON,
Notary Public, Oglethorpe County, Ga.
"What about vegetables?"

"The convicte had m spring than they have ever had since I have had a camp. These vegetables consisted of winter collards, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, turnipe, turnip greens and peas, etc.'
"What about fresh meats?"

"The convicts had more fresh meats than usua). I killed 160 hogs. They had furnished them the backbones, heads, feet, chittlings, spareribs, livers and shoulders of these 160 hogs, commencing the 1st of December and running along to the 1st of April. The last killing of forty two hogs was made, I believe, the 20th of March, The Constitution alluded to it in a dispatch as something remarkable." Do you regard fresh pork as good for con-

"At that season of the year I do."
"Then you mean to say the convicts did not suffer for fresh vegetables and fresh meats?"
"I do. It is a fact that the convicts asked that the issue of vegetables be discontinued as they were tired of them. I did this for awhile for their accommodation and benefit. The physician in charge advised it."

wanted to give them fresh beef more than I did, but the physician in charge advised against it. I was willing and anxious all the time, and ever have been, to give the convic sealthier, stronger and more able to labor Why should I be otherwise? To be so would be to work against my own interests. My worst enemies have never accused me o

"Have you any milk cows at the camp?" "If have you any misk cows at the camp?"
"I have eight well fed common milk cows at the camp. Last year I had ten. They give say from twelve to fifteen gallons of milk daily. This milk is given to the convicts. Some of it is used by the guards, some is used in making up flour, the balance is given the convicts."

convicts."
"How many acres in vegetables do you "How many acres in vegetables do you plant?"
"I plant annually about sixty acres for the use of the convicts. Last year I made 2,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. The convicts eat them all up during last fall, winter and spring. This year I had Irish potatoes from early in the spring till now. I dug them the other day and planted another patch for fall and winter use. I dug 400 bushels. Up at home where I live I dug 600 bushels. I now have on hand 1,000 bushels Irish potatoes and no great use for them. I have other vegetables for the convicts which they like

regetables for the convicts which they like "What about the governor not agreeing to put off the hearing of your case till Dr. West-

moreland could visit your camp the second time and report to him?"
"The governor on 25th June, the time first set for the hearing, entered an order on the executive minutes that the hearing would be need on July 11. There were no conditions about this postponment. It did not matter what the doctor might report on his visit. The postponement was positively made on the 25th of June. Dr. Westmore land of his own motion proposed to visit the camp, and did so. He was not asked to do so by the governor. When he visited the camp the second time the measles had greatly miti-gated, and those who had been sick with them had had time to recover their former healthy appearance; hence the doctor reported every-thing getting on well at this camp."

"What about twenty-eight convicts being in the hospital at one time?"
"I do not think twenty-eight were ever in at one time." at one time. The physician in charge of the camp at the end of each week reports the whole number taken sick that week. Sometimes more than half reported sick on Monday have gone to work before the end of the week. Thus while the report might show twentyeight taken sick during whole week, the repert does not show twenty-eight in hospital any one day, as I said before, many only lay one day, as I said before, many only lay one day, some two days and so on. Dr. Westmoreland might have exsined. A report showing twenty-eight sick or one week remaining sick at the end of a week. At one time Governor Brown had 200 out of 300 in hospital at one time during an epidemic of the measles, so I sm informed by the principal keeper of the penitentiary, Colonel J. W. Nelms. I might refer to other camps where a large number have been sick at one time during the number have been sick at one time during the present year, but it is not necessary, I sume. No one can keep off sickness. No can prevent death. Sickness and death, like the rising of the sun, are beyond the control of mortal man. If I could control it, I would never allow a convict to get sick or one to dic. am always willing to co operate with Dr. Westmoreland in preventing sickness, and will be glad to have the benefit of his great

"How many had died in Camp Oglethorpe from disease up to first June, since the camp "Not one. I had an average of over 100

y cisesse."
"Who were your witnesses?" "Who were your witnesses?"
"R. K. Reaves, W. D. O'Farrel, Captain
James White, Colonel Larry Gantt, Athens,
Ga.; Colonel W. H. Mattox, Colonel Luther,
O. H. Martin, Colonel M. W. Seymotr and Colonel Omer Harper,
Elber'on county. All my neighbors
white and black. Judge Sam Lumpkin, Colonel J. T. Olive, George H. Lester, clerk superior court, T. D. Gilham, ordinary, Royal
McMahon, and meny others too tedious to McMahon, and many others too tedious to mention, of Oglethorpe county. They all tes-tified under oath in the most unmistakable terms to the kind and humane treatment o the convicts at this camp. Everybody was astonished at charges being preferred against this camp, always considered the best in

"In conclusion," said Colonel Smith, "I will say I have a clear conscience. I have endeavored to do my duty. After six long years of experience I am proud to say that no wears of experience in mindows of Georgia, has ever excelled me in managing convicts if the record kept in the penitentary office is worth anything I refer to Governor Colquitt, who was governor for a number of years while I worked convicts; I refer to Governor McDaniel, and I refer to Colonel J. W. Nelms, who was the price keeper all the time. I have never made any money by working convicts. I am willing, in fact anxious, to sell out my lease. I will take just what it cost me. You gentlemen who think there's a fortune in working convicts now have a chance to try it. Prove your feith by your works. I will make this proposition to whoever may buy me out—I sill give a bond and good security conditioned that at the end of six years if the party buying me out manages them as well as I have done with as few deaths, few escapes and as few casualties, I will pay him or them back twenty-five per cent of the purchase money. My character is worth more to me than money. There are many other points about which I would like to talk since I have got started, but I fear this interview is already

co long. AFRAID OF THE GRAND JURY. driffin People Who Are Absent at a Coa

ventent Season. GRIFFIN, Ga., August 12.—[Special.]—Spalding superior court is in session. The grand jury is oing more work than any one ever impannelled in the county, and they are receiving a great deal i praise for the good work that they are doing. They have interviewed everybody that they could get their hands on who were likely to know any. thing of the wickedness carried on in the county. A number of people have left the town to keep out of the way of the grand jury, and some of the runaways on their return will find substantial esults of the work of that body. They have not yet finished the ribe be different to be retofore adopted, and that they will disreu that their close some sensational matters.

Arrested for Larceny, DALTON, Ga., August 12 .- [Special ]-On yester day John Tarver and Adam Wil on were arrested or larcery from the house of George Townsendall colored. They were examined before Justice Longley and bound over for trial at the next ensuing superior court, under a small bond, which both were able to give. The culprits are both young, and a fair specimen of a large portion of the idle, thieving rising generation of the negro

population of most all our cities. Charged with Rape

Rome, Ga., August 12,-[Special.]-Aleck Smith white man, was arrested last night, charged with assault with intent to rape a fourteen year girl bout seven miles from Rome last Monday night. He was arraigned before Justice Watters this forning. The evidence was not conclusive of the defendant's guilt, but was strong enough to cause the justice to bind him over to the superior court on a bond of \$250.

Alleged Bargiars in Court, Rome, Ga., August 12.—[Special.]—Two negroes and a white boy were arraigned before Justice Harris today charged with burglarizing the smoke ouse of Mr. Wood, 12 miles from Rome. The white boy was accuitted and the case of the negroes continued till tomorrow.

BUSINESS IN ELBERT. The City on the Threshold of a Bran New

ELBERTON, Ga., August 12 -[Special.] - Busines. beginning to spur up in Elberton. Merchants are preparing to lay in heavier stocks of goods than ever before. The crop prospects have lent a new impetus to all kinds of business. Several new mercantile houses will be opened here, and others will be greatly enlarged. The town is preparing to handle fifteen thousand bales of cotton during the season. Mr. T. M. Swift, president of the fertilizer company here, says that he is preparing to nanufacture several thousand tons of fertilizers next winter, as his manures have given general satisfaction this year. President I. G. Swift, of the oil mill company, will increase the capacity of his ills to meet the large crop of cotton seed, and supply the demand for meal and oil. These two ompanies employ a large number of hands, and are a great benefit to the town.

Fell With a 'Dull Thud, SAVANNAH, GA., August 12.- [Special.]-On the clast of May last, Daniel Smith, a white man employed by the Mutual gas light company, was adtted to the Savannah hospital, suffering from malariat and epileptic fits. During the past few weeks it developed into a species of insanity and being frightened at shadows and manifesting the reatest fear when any one approached. Last night at half past 11 o'clock, during the absence of the nurse from the ward, Smith got out of bed and wandered to the water closet in the third tory of the eastern wing of the building, and recipitated himself from the window to the ound below. His body struck the bricks with dull thud, and aroused the watchman who, rushing out, discovered the body. Smith's left leg was broken between the knee and ankle, his head badly cut, and otherwise terribly bruised. He

was removed to his ward and died in twenty min utes. The deceased was fifty seven years of age. The Reunion of the Old Fourth, TALBOTTON, Ga., August 12.-[Special.]-Captain Barney Curley, Regimental Surgeon Dr. William H. Philpot, together with several of the surviving members of Company A, Fourth Georgia vol teers, C. S. A., leave today for the reunion of the old Fourth at Milledgeville tomorrow. This was the first company that left Talbot county for the war between the states, and was among the first that offered their services to Governor Brown in defense of the lost cause.

A New Baptist Church ALPHARETTA, Ga, August 12 - [Special.] - At the courthouse in this place a Baptist church was conated on yesterday. The membership numbered about twenty, the most of whom have joined by

#### THE LAST DAY

OF THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIA-TION TOURNAMENT.

hree Breiting Matches Which Call Out Some Excellent Feats of Markmanship-The Sudden Death of a Man Well Known in Atlanta

MACON, Ga., August 12 .- [Special.] - The tournsent of the National Gun association closed to day with following matches:

No. 1. Twin match, open to any two, both members of the association, or residents of the same county and state. Entrance \$5 00. 5 single C. P., 21 yards rise; 2 double, 18 yards rise. No. 2. Consolation sweepstakes, barring all winners of first and second prizes. Entrance \$1.00.

single C. P., 18 yards rise. No. 3. Et al. matches, arranged on the grounds. The scores, including the postponed telegraphic match, were as follows:

The scores, including the postponed telegraphic match, were as follows:

Match No. 1 programme—Entries, 5 single, c. p., 2, p. r. d; T' omas Martin, 4 4, 8; T T Hall, 5 0 5, 13; P' B Moyes, 3; 1, 4; E A Crawford, 3 2 4, 9; J C Menning, 34, 7; 6 8 McAlpine, 3 5, 12, 3d money; W W Parker, 5-2,7; J P Chapman, 336, 13, 23 money; A J Bust, 5, 16; Asher Ayers, 538, 14; first money; S M Roach, 0 4 4; Charles Ta lor, 13 4, 8 Match No. 2—Consolation 5 singles, c p; C A Williams, 1; J C Jones, 4, first money; F C Ethridge, 1; H C Hill, 2; G 8 McAlpine, 3. Second money; S M Roach, 3; W. G. Cooper, 3; C. E., Schofleid, 2; M. R Freeman, 3. Number 3, extra 10 single glob fligats—A. J. Rust, 9, divide first money; Thos. Martin, 6; F C Ethridge, 6; C. A. Williams, 6; A. J. Bust, 6; G. S. McAlpin, 6; A. Ayers, 9; Jno. Jones, 6; W. W. Parker, 9, divide first money; P. B. Mayes, 6; S M. Roach, 5; J. C. Manning, 8, second money; E. A. Crawford, 6; Charles Taylor, 7; third money; E. A. Crawford, 6; Charles Taylor, 7; third money; J. C Manning, 4, 3, 7; E. A. Crawford, 4, 4, 8; P. B. Mayes, 4, 2; 6; G. S. McAlpin, 3, 6; 9; divide third money. M. Roach, 5, 4, 9; divide second money. A. Ayers, 4, 5; John Jones, 6, 4, 10; divide second money. A. Ayers, 4, 5; John Jones, 6, 4, 10; divide second money. Extra No. 6, 10 singles C. B, third money. From Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Thos Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Not Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Extra No. 6, 10 singles C. B, third money. From Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Extra No. 6, 10 singles C. B, third money. Hold third money. From Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Extra No. 6, 10 singles C. B, third money. Hold third money. From Martin, 9, Asher Ayers, A. J Rust, 5, 10; divide second money. Extra No. 6, 6, 8 McAlpin, 9, 6, 9; divide Hold money. Roterings, Roterings, Roterings, Roterings, Roterings, Roterings, Roterings, Ro for near six years and never lost a single one

A Sudden Death. EMISE OF AS ARMY OFFICIAL WELL KNOWN IN AT

MACON, Ga., August 12.—[Special.]—In 1877 Sur geon J. H. Bill, lieutenant colonel United States army, was stationed in Atlanta where he was well known as a most affable gentleman, and one of the most able members of his protession in the rmy. He was the son in law of Mrs. Mary R. Wallen, of Macon, and a connection of the smily of Mis. Jno. T. Boifeuillet, Sr As a matter of interest to his friends Macon and Atlanta, we append the following notice of his death, copied from the last isue of the Army and Navy Register, published at Wesbington City. "On Tuesday evening Sur at wishington City. On fucessy evening surgeon J. H. Bill, lieutenant colonel United States army, died suddenly at the house of his father-in law, General. William Hayes, in Yonkers, on the Hudson. Colonel Bill was appointed from Penasyivania as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on April 18, 1865, been fathful and meritorious service during the war, captain and assistant surgeon April 13, 1865, and major and surgeon July 1866. He has been stationed at Yonkers as a member of the United States examining board. Only a few days ago he completed a work on medicine. He was recently married to Miss Hays. He had been previously married, but his first wife died several years ago. For several days surgeon Bill complained of being indisposed but attributed it to the hot weather. On Tuesday evening he ate his supper as usual, and then took a seat on the plazza for a short time when he complained of feeling worse than usual, and retired to his room. Shortly siferwards a noise was heard on the floor, as if a fall had occurred, and Dr Bill was found 1 ying dead on the floor. He died from kidney trouble and heart disease. He was forty-five years old. Colonel Bill has for several years bast been devot geon J. H. Bill, lieutenant colonel United States and heart disease. He was forty-five years old Colonel Bill had for several years past been devot ing his energies to the completion of a medical york which was given into the years of a child by but a short while since gone to Germany to per-fect himself in chemistry and medicine. The futers was held from St. John's church. Inter-ment in St. John's cemetery."

Personal and Otherwise N. Ga., August 12 .- [Special.]-J. A. Ward Atlanta, is in the city. J. C. Porch, of Barnesville, spent today in the

Superintendent J. W. Fry, of the East Tennes inginia and Georgia railroad, is in the city mer Van Euren, of Griswoldville, has eigh in cotton which will average more than bele to the acre.

S. G. Smith. of Thhomaston, is in the city.
Mark H. O'Daniel, of Milledgeville, spent t

Railroad Bumors in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 12; - | Special. 1-It was eported here today that Captain W. G. Raoul, the Central, had called upon Mr. G. Gunby Jor dan, president of the Georgia Midland, and offered to sell him the Columbus and Rome railroad. Mr. Jordan stated to THE CONSTITUTION'S correspon dent this evening that no such proposition had been made fo him. It is understood, however, that the Central is willing to sell the Columbus and Rome to the Georgia Midland, provided the atter will connect the track of the C. & R. railroad with the Atlanta and West Point road a Newnen or some other point, and pay the Central so much for the right to use its track the balance of the distance to Atlanta. The Georgia Midland would not concede to such a proposition were i made, and consequently the report is likely to result in nothing.

A Rattler in Adairsville.

ADAJRSVILLE, Ga August 12 .- [Special.] -Mr. M. M. Cunningham brought to town today a very arge rattlesnake, measuring four feet and a half in length and nine inches around. It had eight rattles and a button. Mr. M. ki'led one near the same place that was larger. His little boy discovered the snake. He was sitting on the top of a rail fence and noticed the snake between the rail ne was on and the next one. It frightened him and he ran to the house for some one to come and kill it. His father stuffed it, and it can be seen at Alexander, Fray & Co.'s here.

The New Newman Bank. NEWNAN, August 12.-[Special.]-The directors of the new bank held their first meeting for the fransaction of business. The name adopted is the Newnan National bank. The following officers were elected: President, Charles C. Parrott; vicepresident, John S. Bigby; cashier, Joseph T. Kirby, Jr.; telier, John S. Hollinshed; attorney, W. Y. Atkinson. The bank will begin business about September first. The people are proud of the new bank and will give it liberal patronage. Its suc-

cess is already assured. Matters in Coutt. MONROE, Ga., August 12 .- [Special.] -Miss M. A. coks, the pestmistress, has gone to Gainesville as a witness in a case before the United States commissioner. Mr. C. G. Nowell is acting postmaster. The superior court begins here next Mor day. As it is always the the case, the jail is full of colored citizens awaiting trial. Only one

serious murder case. The Caterpillars in Pike. BARNESVILLE, Ga , August 12 .- [Special ]-The caterpillar and boll worm are making their appearance in Pike and Upson counties. They are making considerable inroads on the cotton and our largest planters apprehend the worst.

Oglethorpe Free From Caterpillar. LEXINGTON, Ga , August 12 - [Special.] - We have made much inquiry of our farmers in the last few days who report no caterpillars in our county, Oglethorpe. We have had much rain and the cotton and corn crops bid fair to be the best made in years. We are about ten days behind last year. The caterpillar could not damage us much.

A Sunday Paper for Athens, ATHENS, Ga., August 12,-[Special.]-Yesterday Mr. Harry Phinizy purchased the Athens Week! Chronicle and job office, and will at once move the business to the stand formerly occupied by Hoff, the tailor, occupying both stories of this building. He will also add a fine steam job print-

#### COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Calumbus, August 12 .- [Special.] - The ath letic club celebrated its third anniver-sary at Villa Reich today. There was a large crowd in attendance and the entertainment was

greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Francis Fletcher died at her home in Northrn Liberties this morning. She was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a large family conthe was a valuable member of Broad street Meth odist church, and her death is much regretted. While Mr. L. F. Humber was returning from his plantation today his mule became frightened and

an away, throwing the buggy into a ditch. Mr. Humber was considerably bruised and had a nar ow escape from death. The buggy was wrecked and the mule slightly hurt.

Mrs. Jones, mother of Mr. J. J. Jones, of Harris county, died today. She was eighty five years old,

and a lady who was highly esteemed for her many noble traits of character. The Central campmeeting will meet at Geneva

next week. This is one of the most popular camp rounds in all this section. President Cleveland will be sent up inja firework sisplay on Rose Hill Friday night.

The Enquirer Sun will make its appearance to

orrow morning as an eight page daily. THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent has taken he trouble to interview several prominent planters from various counties adjacent to Columbus and they all agree that crops have not been as good in mary years as at present. One gentleman from Harris county said that a good cotton crop had already been made, even if worms and rust should attack it.

GRIFFIN'S PROGRESS. New Schools, Rew Buildings and General

Thrift. GRIFFIN, Ga., August 12 .- [Special.] -- Griffin certainly on a boom. Despite the dullness of business and the searcity of money, there is yet a spirit of improvement that indicates the confidence of our people in the future of our town. Our merchans are repainting and refurnishing their stere houses and otherwise improving the appearance of their places of business. Extensive improvements are also being made in the residen part of our city; paint and whitewash are being freely used. Homes are being improved, and there is a thrift and energy throughout the town

that has not been seen for years. There is no doubt but that much of the spirit of mprovement has been excited by the prospects of our public schools. Our people have been thoroughly convinced of the benefit of this system of education, and the board of trustee have adopted a popular plan. The schools will be opened on the 14th day of September with the following principal and assistants: Professor A. J. M. Bizien, as principal; Mrs. J. C. Gorham, Miss Annie Starke, Miss Mattie Corbin, Miss Mattie Darnall, and Miss Belle Jennings as assistants. Others

will be elected as necessity demands. Spalding county is in a most prosperous condition. The farmers are happy over the prospects of a large crop. The farmers have bought very little on time and they will have money in their pockets in the fall. The fruit crop has been unusually large, and a fair price has been received for it. The grapes, pears, apples and the finest peaches are shipped, and bring good returns. Most of the peaches are brought to Griffin and sold to the evaporating and canning establishments. The ruit crop is getting to be almost equal to the cotton crop, and brings in ready money at a season of the year when it is most needed. Our people are turning their attention to fruit growng, and in a few years the fruit crop will be fully equal to the cotton crop.

DALTON DOING WELL A Wind Mill for the Mountain City-Other Improvements.

DALTON, Ga , August 12.-[Special.]-Dalton is rranging to build a windmill at the park, at a to build a tank with sumetent capacity and height to supply the business portion of the city with water, as well as the public buildings, and also for use in case of fire wherever the pipes may comnunicate. There will also be a fountain in the park, which will be a great attraction. This nakes a system of waterworks upon a small scale, and of course can not be general, but will be of great convenience in the public places, and about the immediate center of business. The plan was suggested by Dr. Lofton and our enterprising mayor, Colonel Sam Maddox, set the ball in motion. The work will shortly begin.

Another enterprise upon a small scale consists with large and brilliant oil lamps.

Griffin's New Rattroad Boom GRIEFIN, Ga., August 12 .- [Special.]-A mass neeting of the people of Spalding county was ield in the court house today to consider the oullding of the Georgia Midland railroad. There was a good crowd in attendance. Speeches were made by Mayor McHenry, o

Madison, Judge Stewart and others. A good deal of enthusiasm prevailed. For good easons the meeting was adjourned until Friday night, when a committee from Columbus is ex pected. There is no doubt out that Griffin will have another railroad. The town is thoroughly awakened on the subject.

Deaths in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga, August 12.- [Special.]-J. B. Soniell, for may years superintendent of Dale Wells & Co.'s planing mills, this city, recently in charge of the Enterprise mills, Thomasville, died sud denly in the latter town at three o'clock this morning. He was past grand chancellor of Forest City lodge 101, K. of H., and a prominent officer in the temperance cause. His remains will be brought tonight to Savannsh for interment Butler, Ga., August 12 - [Special] - Mrs. J. R. Bespass died during the later part of last night frem heart affection. Her husband had returned yestedesy evening from one of his appointments near Columbus and found his wife and children in good health. Mr. Respess went to the bed to awake his wife this morning and great indeed must have been the pain when he found that she no longer responded to his voice, but that her spirit had taken its immortal flight during the silent watches of the night.

DECATUR. Ga., August 12,-[Special.]-Mrs. W. F. stedlock, a most estimable lady, died at he ear here, Monday morning, and was bu Decatur cemetery vesterday evening. She was the wife of Mr. "Buck" Medlock, well known in your city, and was a sister or our railroad agent, Mr. J. A. Mason. She was sick only two or three days. Her husband and her little children have the warm sympathy of their many friends in their sed sillictien.

A Curious Walking Cane. From the Barnesville Gazette

Mr. James Crutcher, who has been absent several weeks visiting his relatives in Tennessee, returned home on Friday evening last. He brought with him a curiosity in the way of a nest walking cane, made by his father Dr. J. P. Cruicher, of Murphreesboro, Tenn. He began with the ramrod of a musket, pick-ed up on the battlefield near Murphreesboro. He cut out 1,060 pieces of wood from 106 dif-He cut out 1,000 pieces of wood from 100 dif-ferent kinds, and beginning first with the top erd, he made a nice head to the cane. He then cut piece after piece and glued in till he had in the thousand and sixty pieces. He then trimmed the surface of the stick down to the shape he desired it, and then sand papered it smooth, thus completing quite a novelty in the shape of a walking cane.

Separating the Sexes. From the Walton, Ga., News Mr. Parks announced at one of the night

Mr. Parks announced at one of the night services last week that a delegation of young men had gone to him that afternoon and stated that they considered it for the best interest of the meeting, that the young gentlemen should not sit with the young ladies whom they attend to church during the present meeting. The request was a reasonable and sensible one, and a strictly observed. Ordinarily the custom of the custom of young ladies and gentlemen sitting together in church, in a refined community, is highly commendable. At a revival, however, it is best otherwise, as it relieves every one of a slight restraint which might, in some instances he felt.

#### GEORGIA GOSSIP.

CONDENSED FROM THE COLUMNS OF OUR BXCHANGES.

Shooting a firsy in Washington County—A Suicide in Darmasous—An Old Medical Sook—Unpture of a Negro Boy Charged With Murder— Other Items of General Interest.

A negro man from Washington county was shot st week at Jackson's mill, near Nickleville, by young man working at the mill. An altercatio took place between the two, and the white man drew a deringer and shot the negro in the right side. It is thought the wound is serious. The white man left for Atlanta, where he originally

came from.

Dr. Looper, of Gainesville, was over to Coal ountain the other day and found Warren Man ning at work in his turnip patch, with two ratesnakes nailed up to a tree in the patch measuring four and a half feet each, which he had jus

The Rome Courier says:

The Rome Courier says:

Will Battey, the negro boy at whose hands little Abbott Wingfield met his seath Wednesday evening, was captured yesterday morning about ten o'clock on the Berry Hill farm, about seven miles from the city. The news of his capture was immediately sent to this city and Deputy Sheriff Moore was pent to bring him in, and about 5:30 he was brought to this city and Deputy Sheriff Moore was pent to bring him in, and about 5:30 he was brought to this city and lodged in iail. Battery says he is going on thirteen years of age. He is of singer cake color, rather heavy set, and weight about \$6 pounds. Being asked how he came to kill abbott, he replied: "abbott got down the gun, and, in play pointed it at me and haid he was going to shoot me. I told him the gun was loaded and asked him to give it to me to put up. The hammer was raised, and just as I was taking the gun out of his hands it came down and killed Abbott. We never had any cross words in our lives, and I am sorry the secident happened." "Why did yourn away"." "I was scered that if he caught me Mr. Wingfield would kill me." "Where have you been since Wednesday night?" "I have been knocking about first one place and then another, begging something to cat when I got hungry. Wednesday night I slept in the cane brakes, but last night a colored woman let me stay in her house."

John McClain, of Damasous, has committed

John McClain, of Damascus, has committed suicide. He was standing in a crowded store coom, when he drew his revolver, and fired four

times, falling dead where he stood. Dr. E. R. Anthony, of Griffin, has in his posses sion an old medical book presented to him by Dr. W. H. Hudson, printed in 1752, at Plato's Head, in the Strand, London, by W. Smelie, M. D. This is cossibly the oldest treatise on the theory of midwifery in existence, and is very valuable for its antiquity. The doctor also has in his possession pair of gold rimmed spectacles worn by his great randfather during the revolutionary war, which makes them over one hundred years old.

On last Friday evening a party of ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro, set out to visit the litle child of Mr. Walter F. Armor, and were over taken on the way by a thunder cloud. The party took refuge in a tenant house belonging to Mr John P. Kimbrough. They were in the house but short time when it was struck by lightning, the fluid passing directly through the house, in a vertical direction, and killing a dog under i Several of the party experienced a shock, but al scaped without injury except Miss Henrietts Kimbrough, This young lady received quite a evere shock from the effects of which she had no recovered Tuesday. Her friends are apprehensive of serious results. It seems miraculous that everyone in the house was not justantly killed.

Tax-Receiver Bogle furnishes the following ag gregate of the taxable values of Whitfield county Aggregate value of all property, \$2,281,183-in crease over 1884 \$50,594. Aggregated value of property in Dalton district, \$1,272,375-increase \$124,308 over 1884. If we deduct the increase of the county from that of the town district, a rea sonable improvement is shown in town, while the country districts show an actual decrease

\$74,008. Dalton Argus: For a ecol, calm and methodical way of taking a bride without parental blessi Ralph Walker has set an example. Sunday eve ing he called on Miss Mamie Echols; they prohighe called on Miss Mamie Echols; they promise the united them is marriage. The bride was then escore to her mether's arms; the groom his brother's couch, the two only entracing the secret of the nuptials—shared with the asset. Menday morning, however, Kalphealle arouted and expressed a desire to proceed to house terming and after producing the marriage certification. seeping and after producing the marriage ce sate to his astonished mother in law, permi was obtained, and two very clever young people commenced a Monday morning pilgrimage into we trust, a bappy future.

Bev. John Jones, of Atlanta, the "organizer of the Presbyterian church in Dalton, thirty-eight years ago, preached there last Sunday. Only two of those present on that occasion are now living, one of whom, Rev. Levi Brotherton, was

On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, accom nodation train No. 10, on its way to Albany, ran over a negro named Julius Jones, at Georget The wheels passed over his right thigh and the calf of his left leg. He died between one and two o'clock Friday morning. He was neither a train hand nor a passenger, and it is supposed that he was trying to steal a ride to Albany or to some other point between Albany and Enfanla.

A petition has been in circulation a few days in Fayette county and is numerously signed, reques ng the ordinary to order an election on prohibi tion in this county. It is probable he will as point the time on some day in September next. The friends of prohibition are quite sanguine as to

Mr. Wm. Trenthem, who lives about four mile from Fairburn, has resided where he now lives for sixty-four years. This speaks well for Mr. Ter tham, as well as showing the healthfulness and desirability of Campbell tounty. Kit Warren is going back to Leesburg to practice

There is a section of country beginning the other side of Mitchell's ridge, in Clark county, two miles wide, and extending about five miles into Oconee county, where crops are burned up with the drouth. They have had only a few light showers in six weeks, and both corn and cotton

A few days ago at Bankston in Monroe count in a personal altercation between Bill Walker and Lawrence Mann, both colored, the former ser ously fractured the skull of the latter with a rock rom which recovery is, doubtful. The difficult originated from a bottle of whisky, hailing from s

On Wednesday last at Cheeves' academy in Morroe county, two young men, Messrs. Wallie Cheeves and Homer Meck, pupils of the school, had a dispute relative to a game of ball, which resulted in the former's shooting the latter. The wound is thought not to be mortal.



Combining IRON with PUBE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENEICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does no njure the teeth, cause headache, or produce cou tipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO

Dz. N. S. RUGGLER, of Marion, Mars., says: "ecommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a ralnable time for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeyts ymptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

Dz. R. M. DELEKLI, Reynolds, Ind., says: "axe prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases to usemia and blood diseased, also when a typic was seeded and it has no seeded and it has no seeded. DR 16 are received Brown's from Bitters in cases as assuming and blood discassion also when as tenic was assuming and these proved thoroughly satisfactors."

MR WM. BYRISS 26 St. Mary St. New Orleans Lawys: "Boom's from Bitters reloved me in a case of blood poisoning and i heartily command it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Talke no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, 115.

ADDREST HAND BOOK-martil and attractive, con-

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

THE GREAT VEGETABLE BLOOD PUR'FIRE

This medicine is nature's own remedy, prepared from the roots of the forests of Georgia, and nothing in its composition comes from the apothecary or chemist's shop. We offer this, the only vegetable, reliable and safe remedy to suffering humanity, as a boon more precious to them than gold, because it will eliminate poison from the system and give tone to the vital powers, lapart ing vigor and energy to the whole man.

#### BLOOD TAINT.

It is the Conqueror of

Swift's Specific in Dry or Powdered Form "Is it true that you are putting up your remedy in dry forms?" saked a Constitution man of Dr. Rankin, of the Swift specific Company, on yester-

"Yes. We will have it ready on Monday. We have done this to supply those who wish to use S. S. S. without spirits. There are a number of people who cannot take spirits of any kind, and who need our Specific. The dry is to be prepared like Simmons' Liver Regulator, and can be taken with or without spirits, as may be desired"

"Have you had any experience with the dry form?" asked the reporter.

"Oh yes. We have prepared it for hundreds of people, and some of the most wonderful cure have been made by the use of the dry form, and taken without spirits of, any kind. We cured a young man, five years ago, of syphilis, after it had attacked the brain and he was constantly having fits. He had been dosed for ten years with mer cury and potash mixtures, and at last resorted to

S. S. S., but The Brain Trouble

had gone too far, and he could not take our remedy on account of the spirits in it, He wrote us this fact, and we sent him a package of the dry S. S., and he was

Cured Sound and Well.

He wrote to us a month ago that he was a walking advertisement of S. S. S.

"The dry form is cheaper for the consumer, a it saves the expense of the spirits, bottles, etc. The

price is fifty cents per package." "How is your business?" asked the reporter. "It is very good. Our sales exceed those of

last year, which were the largest we ever had. We do more husiness than any house in the country except J. C. Ayer & Co., at Lowell, Mass , Dut the expenses are very heavy. Onr largest trade of any one state is in Georgia, one house having bought over \$20,000 in six months. The largest trade in any one city, St. Louis, Chicago comes next, then St Paul, Cla-

cinnati, Louisville. Indianapolis, etc.' "What about imitations?" asked the reporter. "Ah, that is the dirty part of the business," will the reply. "Every good article is imitated, aped sometimes the public is imposed upon, but not as often as you would suppose. We are getting soon arrange them in a corner of our office with what we shall call

THE ROGUES GALLERY and shall then invite the public to see the show.

From New Mexico. By indiscretion I unfortunately contracted one of the worst cases of blood poison I have ever known during my stay in Mexico. I came to this point, and all last winter was perfectly helples. I was broken out all over my body with large ores, and my sufferings were intense and can be appreciated only by those who have been equally unfortunate. The ulcers on my legs were as large as a silver balf dollar. Everybody who saw m3 thought I would die. On the 12th of May, 1885, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific, and after using ten bottles, the ulcers healed, my strength returned, and I can ride on horseback, and do as hard word as anybody, I eat and sleep well, some thing I have not not done before in over a year. People who knew my condition last winter, do not recognize me now, so changed my appearance. The scars on my legs, like bullet holes, are the only evidence of my former sufferings. My faith in Swift's Specific is unbounded, and I cheerfully om mend it to others.

SAMUEL R. PERRY. Tularosa, New Mexico, July 25, '85.

About two years ago I contracted a case of blood poison, and after spending about \$200 for treatment by physicians without benefit, I was cured by taking Swift's Specific. I gained about ten pounds of flesh the first month after I began C. PORTER,

51 Seventh Avenue. New York City, August 8, 1885.

CAUTTION.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with he numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and on their own merits, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and s cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. 157 Wast 23d Street, New York.

"THE LITTLE JOKER."

MR. CONNELL WITHDRAWS THE BACHBLOR TAX BILL

Dies an Untimely Death-A Technolog School for Colored People Bemanded-Various Other Matters of Interest.

Yesterday Mr. Connell, of Decatur county, sithdrew the bill be had introduced in the use for the imposing of a tax of two dollars and a half on old bachelors.

The action created quite a sensation in the house, as it was a great surprise. Soon after the house met, Mr. Connell arose

and asked unanimous consent to withdraw Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, objected. In a few minutes Mr. Brandt arose and said that he would no longer object to the bill be

ing withdrawn. Mr. Connell renewed his request.

Mr. Butt, of Marion, objected. In a few minutes Mr. Connell secured the floor again and said:

Mr. Speaker-I introduced my bachelor bill 23 2 joke. [Sensation]. The bachelors undecided that we have run the joke as far as we want to and we now want the bill with drawn. I hope the gentlemen will give their manimous consept and let me withdraw the

long enough. Mr. Butt, the bachelor from Marion, arose

and said.

"I hope the house will grant the gentleman the privilege he asks. He assures me that nothing more is to be done with the measure."

Mr. Arnheim, the bachelor from Dougherty

—Wouldn't you be effected by the passage of Mr. Butt—Yes, I belong to the unfortunate class to be effected by the bill, and I don't think any more hardships ought to be put up-

on us.

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, a benedict, said the bill would not effect him, but the object of the introducer had been accomplished. Mr. Connell and the house had had all the fun they could get out of the bill and it was due him that he be allowed to with-

There was no objection and the bill was withdrawn amid considerable applause. The resolution to authorize the settlement of the litigation in regard to the property of the Georgia state lottery came up. This was a resolution to authorize the governor to settle

resolution to authorize the governor to settle the pending litigation.

The pending question was a motion by Mr. Harrell, of Webster, to recommit the bill.

Mr. Abbott, of Fulton, spoke in opposition to the motion and in favor of the rosolution, and gave a short history of the case.

Mr. Marell's motion that the resolution be Mr. Harrell's motion that the resolution b referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Hardeman spoke in favor of the resolu-

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, arose and stated that he had introduced the resolution at the request of the attorney general, Hon. Clifford Ander-

Mr. Harrell, of Webster, spoke against the resolution. Mr. Hackett, of Catoosa, spoke in favor of it Mr. Arnheim, of Dougherty, op-posed it. Mr. Middlebrooks, of Newton spoke

posed it. St. Midnesroom, of Newton spoke against the esolution.

Mr. Hs., of Dodge, spoke against the resolution. He said it was true that an arrangement had been made to sell the property to the Young Men's Christian association for \$15,000, \$10,000 of which was to go to the state and \$5,000 was to go to the old women and the old men and the lawyers. He was opposite the resolution. ed to the resolution.

Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, spoke in favor of

Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, spoke in tavor of the resolution.

Mr. Harrell withdrew his motion.

Mr. Middlebrooks renewed his motion.

Mr. Teasley called the previous question.

The resolution was committed to the special commitee proposed by Mr. Middlebrooks and the speaker appointed that committee as follows: Mr. Middlebrooks, chairman, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Hardeman, and Mr. Lawis of Hanceck.

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On the call of the counties the following new matter was introduced:

By Mr. Cason, of Wilcox—To prevent seining in Alapaha river, in Wilcox county.

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The house adjourned to meet at the uniour teday.

# TRADE SOSON

#### SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

#### THE GREAT VEGETABLE BLOOD PUR'FIER

This medicine is nature's own remedy, prepared rom the roots of the forests of Georgia, and othing in its composition comes from the apotheery or chemist's shop. We offer this, the only old, because it will eliminate poison from the system and give tone to the vital powers, impart ing vigor and energy to the whole man. It is the Conqueror of

#### BLOOD TAINT.

wift's Specific in Dry or Powdered Form "Is it true that you are putting up your remedy in dry forms?" saked a Constitution man of Dr. Rankin, of the Swift specific Company, on yester-

"Yes. We will have it ready on Monday. We have done this to supply those who wish to use S. S. S. without spirits. There are a number of people who cannot take spirits of any kind, and who need our Specific. The dry is to be prepared like Simmons' Liver Regulator, and can be taken with or without spirits, as may be desired "

"Have you had any experience with the dry

"Oh yes. We have prepared it for hundreds of people, and some of the most wonderful cures have been made by the use of the dry form, and taken without spirits of, any kind. We cured a young man, five years ago, of syphilis, after it had attacked the brain and he was constantly having fits. He had been dosed for ten years with mer cury and potash mixtures, and at last resorted to S. S. S., but The Brain Trouble

had gone too far, and he could not take our remedy on account of the spirits in it, He wrote us this fact, and we sent him a package of the dry

#### Cured Sound and Well.

He wrote to us a month ago that he was a walking advertisement of S. S. S.

"The dry form is cheaper for the consumer, as it saves the expense of the spirits, bottles, etc. The price is fifty cents per package."

"How is your business?" asked the reporter. "It is very good. Our sales exceed those of last year, which were the largest we ever had. We except J. C. Ayer & Co., at Lowell, Mass, Dut the xpenses are very heavy. Our largest trade six months. The largest trade in any one city, is St. Louis, Chicago comes next, then St Paul, Cin-

cinnati, Louisville. Indianapolis, etc." "What about imitations?" asked the reporter. "Ah, that is the dirty part of the business," was the reply. "Every good article is imitated, aped up quite a collection of their frauds, and will soon arrange them in a corner of our office with

#### THE ROGUES GALLERY

and shall then invite the public to see the show. From New Mexico.

By indiscretion I unfortunately contracted one of the worst cases of blood poison I have ever known during my stay in Mexico. I came to this point, and all last winter v is perfectly helpless. was broken out all over by body with large ores, and my sufferings were intense and can be unfortunate. The ulcers on my legs were as large thought I would die. On the 12th of May, 1885, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific, and after using ten bottles, the ulcers healed, my strength returned, and I can ride on horseback, and do as hard word as anybody, I eat and sleep well, something I have not not done before in over a year. The scars on my legs, like bullet holes, are the only evidence of my former sufferings. My faith in Swift's Specific is unbounded, and I cheerfully commend it to others.

SAMUEL R. PERRY. Tularosa, New Mexico, July 25, '85.

#### Completely Cared.

About two years ago I contracted a case of blood poison, and after spending about \$200 for treatment by physicians without benefit, I was cured by taking Swift's Specific. I gained about ten pounds of flesh the first month after I began taking the S S. S. C. PORTER,

51 Seventh Avenue.

### New York City, August 8, 1885.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with be numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and nercury mixtures which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merits, but on the merit of our emedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a heat, and they thrive only as they can steal from

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.

Drawer S, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LITTLE JOKER."

WE CONNELL WITHDRAWS THE BACHBLOR TAX BILL

go Saya He was Only Joking-An Important Meas Dies an Untimely Death-A Technological School for Colored People Demanded-Various Other Matters of Interest,

Yesterday Mr. Connell, of Decatur county, windrew the bill he had introduced in the house for the imposing of a tax of two dollars and a balf on old bachelors.

The action created quite a sensation in the bouse, as it was a great surprise. Soon after the house met, Mr. Connell arose dasked unanimous consent to withdraw

Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, objected. Ins few minutes Mr. Brandt arose and said that he would no longer object to the bill be-

ing withdrawn. Mr. Connell renewed his request. Mr. Butt, of Marion, objected.

In a few minutes Mr. Connell secured the for again and said :

Mr. Speaker-I introduced my bachelor bill as a joke. [Sensation]. The bachelors un-derstood it before I introduced it. We have desided that we have run the joke as far as we want to and we now want the bill withdrawn. I hope the gentlemen will give their unanimous consent and let me withdraw the unshimous consent and let me withdraw the fill. The joke has been run at my expense

long enough.

Mr. Butt, the bachelor from Marion, arose "I hope the house will grant the gentleman the privilege he asks. He assures me that nothing more is to be done with the measure."

Arnheim, the bachelor from Dougherty ldn't you be effected by the passage of Mr. Butt-Yes, I belong to the unfortunate to be effected by the bill, and I don't think any more hardships ought to be put up-

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, a benedict, said the bill would not effect him, but the object of the introducer had been accom-Mr. Connell and the house had had all the fun they could get out of the bill and it was due him that he be allowed to with-There was no objection and the bill was

withdrawn amid considerable applause.
THE STATE LOTTERY BUSINESS. The resolution to authorize the settlement of the litigation in regard to the property of the Georgia state lottery came up. This was a resolution to authorize the governor to settle

the pending litigation.

The pending question was a motion by Mr.

Harrell, of Webster, to recommit the bill.

Mr. Abbott, of Fulton, spoke in opposition
to the motion and in tavor of the resolution, and gave a short history of the case.

Mr. Middlebrooks offered as a substitute for
Mr. Harrell's motion that the resolution be referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Hardeman spoke in favor of the resolu-

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, arose and stated that he had introduced the resolution at the request of the attorney general, Hon. Clifford Ander-

Mr. Harrell, of Webster, spoke against the Mr. Hackett, of Catoosa, spoke in Mr. Arnheim, of Dougherty, op-Mr. Middlebrooks, of Newton spoke

against the esolution.

Mr. Hs. of Dodge, spoke against the resolution. He said it was true that an arrangement had been made to sell the property to the Young Men's Christian association for \$15,000, \$10,000 of which was to go to the state and \$5,000 was to go to the old women and the old men and the lawyers. He was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Brandt, of Richmond, spoke in favor of

Harrell withdrew his motion.

Middlebrooks renewed his motion. Mr. Teasley called the previous question.
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A NEW MEMBER SWORN IN. Mr. King, of Upson, the newly elected member, appeared and was sworn in. The speaker appointed Mr. King on the following committees: Privileges and elections, roads and bridges, immigration, counties and county

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The house adjourned to meet at the usual hour teday. The Senate.

The Senate.

The senate met at ten o'clock, President Pro
Tem Davideon in the chair. Prayer was offered by Chapiain Jones, after which the journal
was read and approved.

W. S. Wallace, of Taylor, was invited to a
seat with the senate. A message was received
from the house reporting the passage of certain
bills.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the sub-commit tee on public property, appointed to investi-gate the quality and price of various kinds of building material that could be used in build-

on motion, 500 copies of the report was or-dered printed.

The bill to tax railroad property by counties was taken up as the special order of the day. The bill was read for the third time, and ar

gument on its passage was commenced.

Mr. Russell opened the argument. He took
the ground that if this bill passed it would be
equivalent to double tanation, as the stock of
the roads was already taxed. He also stated
that the relieved the roads was already taxed. He also stated that the railroads were a great benefit to the people, and as public benefactors they should not be oppressed.

Mr. Glenn did not think that railroads were of such creek benefactors.

Mr. Glenn did not think that railroads were of such grest benefit to the people as it was claimed they were. In his district, the forty-fourth, there were only two counties through which railroads run. In these counties farming land could be bought at a less price than in the counties in which there were no railroads. He said that railroad property should be taxed the same as any other property.

erty.

Mr. Colley thought that it would be a great
mistake to pass the bill. It would work a serious injury to the railroads and one that rious injury to the railroads and one man would cripple them in their business. The railroad commission had control of the railroads in the state, and the property could not be considered in the hands of the people be considered in the hands of the people. be considered in the hands of the people who bad their money invested in them. He had been informed that two-thirds of the stock of the railroads in Georgia was owned by the people of the state. To pass the measure would be to serve notice upon the public that Georgia wanted no more railroads; that foreign capital would not be protected. For these reasons he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Sheffield favored the measure. He did not think the constitutions cheating was neally

not think the constitutional objection was well founded. He did not favor the taxation of stock in railroads, but he believed that all railroad property should be assessed and taxed the same as any other property. Millions of the stock of the railroads in Georgia were owned outside of the state, and could not be reached for taxation

Mr. Falligant said that the power to tax railroad property by counties implied a desire to \*estrey it. Georgia had a reputation for fostering her enterprises, and he did not want to see that wiped out. Georgia guaranteed that railroads should not be taxed until after the stockholders had received eight par cent. the stockholders had received eight per cent on their money invested in this kind of prop-erty. He read a number of legal authorities to show that the property of a railroad could not be levied on and sold in ob lots. If a mile of railroad track in a county was levied on and sold, the owner under this bill would have the power to fence it in, and the use of the line would be destroyed. He believed that there was only one way to tax this property, and that was as a whole. He also held that the bill was unconstitutional by

reason of the fact that it originated in the sen-ate, and should have come from the house. Mr. Rankin advocated the passage of the He could not see any reason why railroads should be exempt from taxation, while other enterprises and industries were compelled to pay tax. The stock of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad was owned by non-residents of the state, the Western and Atlantic railroad stock was controlled by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line was owned by people out of the state. He wanted equality in taxation. Mr. Rankin occupied the floor up to the hour of adjournment, and will re-

sume his argument today. Are Pilots a Nacessary Evil? In olden times the makers of idols cried out against Paul and Silas because their "craft was in danger." In our own day men cried out against the Power loom, the reapers, the out against the Fower toom, the respers, the mower, the sewing machine, etc., because certain handicraft was in danger. In Augusta, Macon and Columbus there was for years a bitter contest; to prevent ithe connection of railways through these cities because the dray and omnibus craft was in danger! Just so it is with the pliots of this day—they are op-posed to all progress, they do not want harbors deepened, lighthouse built, buoys and beacons placed, or steam tugs employed, because it makes the way safe and plain to any one, and so their craft is endan-It matters not to them that life and property is thereby rendered more secure, and the danger to those who go down to the sea in ships is materially lessened, all they see is their own pocket. In spite of this outery the United States government, in a spirit of progress be-longing to the age, has so blazed out the way and made crooked places straight and deepend the channels, that any one who can himale a ship at all, can bring her into any of our Atlantic harbors with perfect safety. The government vessels are all forbidden to em-

ploy pilots, and congress has also relieved coastwise steamships of this burden. These ships, with cargoes, are worth from two hun-dred and fifty to five hundred thousand dollars each, besides there are from fifty to one bundred lives at stake on each. If all this value and life does not require a pilot for its security, how is it that the coast line sailing ship, with not a tenth of the value and no lives except the dozen or less of the crew, should be obliged to submit to this extortion. Is the pilot for these so necessary that the master must be compelled to employ him whether he will or not? Or is he so unneces whether he will be to the server of the serv also and may not a man do what he will with his own? After he has brought his venture safely along the dangers of our coast until he comes within reach and eight of his haven, a legalized robber is by Georgia law stationed at the entrance, to bid him stand and deliver a the entrance, to bid him stand and deliver a sum greater than that received by himself and all his crew for the entire voyage? Masters of vessels will make a voyage across the wintry ocean and around the world for a primage, that is , five per cent of the gross earnings, and the pilot for an hour or so of a needless service not half so dangerous as that of the master, receives as his perquisite a sum equaling from six per cent to ten per cent of the gross earnings of the entire voyage.

Is not this a terrible extortion? Primarily it comes out of the hard earnings of the mas-

it comes out of the hard earnings of the masit comes out of the hard earnings of the master and mariners, but ultimately it comes out of the pockets of every man who ships off a foot of lumber, a bale of cotton, or a barrel of rosin, or brings in a bale of bagging, a bushel of grain, or a ton of fertilizer, for the ship masters will ignore these ports where they are so fleeced, unless at a difference in freights which will compensate. Will the men who make our laws then agree to support this heavy burden upon their own prosperity, in order that a few dozens of men may enjoy a sinecure?

Something About Doctors.

The physicians mean well and work for the best, but they cannot always reach the source of disease and drive it out as Brown's Iron Bitters can. Mr. H. C. Hyatt, of the Minor house, Montgomery, Ga., writes: "My wite, Bitters can. Mr. H. C. Hyatt, of the amore house, Montgomery, Ga., writes: "My wite, who has been an invalid for nearly a year, has been greatly benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Previous to taking it she had prominent physicians in Atlanta, Macon and other cities attending her, without receiving much benefit. What physicians have failed to do, Brown's Iron Bitters has accomplished."

Of all the riches that we hug, of all the pleasures we enjoy, we can carry no more out of this world than out of a dream.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with tise of Dr. Dye's Celebrated voltate Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Mahhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Com-plets restoration to health, vigor and manhood maranteed. No risk is incurred. Hinstrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., sanied free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., MarA VEST IMPOSTANT BILL

Provision for the Education of Worth Young Men from the Entire State. Mr. Russell, of Clarke, introduced a very important measure into the house yesterday in the chape of "a bill to place the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of all young Georgians by providing the means for the education of young men from each county and senstorial district in the state who are unable to pay their own expenses." A CONSTITUTION man had a conversation with Mr. Russell as to the provisions and objects of this bill. Said her "The two chief charges made bill. Said he: "The two chief charges made against the university by those who are unfriendly to it, are that its benefits only reach the rich, while all the state helps bear the burden alone benefited. The latter charge is entirely groundless, but the first is true to this extent: That there are a large class of poor young boys all over the state who have bright minds

educated, would reflect honor on the state, who are too poor to pay their college expenses and to whom free tuition at the university amounts to nothing, for the reason they are unable to reach the university, to pay for their board, clothing and books while pursuing their studies. To this class of boys the gitt of free tuition alone is almost like saying to a blind man: "Here is beautiful scenery; look at it!" My bill provides for the education of those boys in our state who want an education and deserve it, but are unable to obtain it. It provides that each county shall be entitled to as many scholarships as it has representatives, and scholarships as it has representatives, and each senator may appoint one, and the gover-nor name six, making 225 in all. Each beneficiary of a scholarship will receive \$2.80 per annum with which to pay all his expenses and relieve his mind of every care except the pursuit of his studies. Each free scholarship must be filled by a bona fide resident of his county or senatorial district as the case may be, and no one shall remain over four years."

"Does the bill place any other qualifications

in the appointment! "None except that the appointee to each scholarship must swear that he is anxious to obtain an education and is unable from pover-

"How are these scholarshins to be maintain. ed and will not the amount be very large?"
"The bill provides that the beneficiaries the scholarships shall be paid by the state tressurer on their indorsement and the for-warding of their notes payable to him for the spusl amount. The total amount will be \$63, one smount. The total amount will be 503,000 per annum or soven per cent on a donation of \$000,000 for which the governor is authorized to issue an obligation
running fifty years in the same
way as other funds of the university.
The amount may seem large, but when you
take into consideration that it will reach every section and every county of the state, and when, further, it is compared with the amounts expended on other public institu-tions, and, lastly, when we contemplate the great benefits to accrue to the state at large, it dwindles into comparative insignificance. For this sum of \$63,000 per annum we extend the benefits of a liberal education, not only in name, but in fact, to ell the young men in the state, and make the state university such, not only in name, but in reality, and an institu-tion in which the state, as such, can feel a laudable pride.

"Will not this annual appropriation incresse the rate of taxation in the state?"
"No, sir, it will not. The state will save annually about \$40,000 in the way of the derease in interest caused by the issuance of the new bonds at 4½ per cent, so that the \$63 000 can be distributed to the counties for the free scholarships and still leave a near sum from the state's present income.

"What do you think of the prospects for the passage of your bill?"
"This I am unable to say at present. I This I am unable to say at present. I introduced it on my own motion, without consultation with the trustess or any officers of the university, simply because, as a Georgian, I believe the passage of such a measure would be greatly to the interest of the state and promote its material welfare. This will be a question which will address itself to the sound discretion of the general assembly, and its benefits are so equally and equitably distributed that I have every reason to believe it will receive favorable consideration. The state of Virginia, with all her financial embarrassment, has never failed to appropriate \$49,000 per annum never failed to appropriate \$49,000 per annum to her state university, and other states give larger sums, and yet even tuition, so far from being free, costs \$150 per annum, and the boys who attend are noted as being generally sons of wealthy parents. There is another provision in the parents. There is another provision in the bill, however, which will yearly lessen the amount required to provide for the free scholarships," said Mr. Russell," "the \$280 is only loaned to the student, and many of them will repay it with the interest. These payments when made will be deducted from the appro-

#### priation needed for the next year, and finally get it very small." MAIMED CONFEDERATES,;

An Appeal for Worthy Veterans Who Need Relief from the State.

The following petition drawn up by the Rev. Geo. G. Smith, speaks for itself: To the general assembly of the state of Georgia: This petition humbly showeth that in 1862 your This petition humbly showeth that in 1862 your petitioner was shot by a bail, bullet or some other missile through the necks and that his left arm became therefrom paralyzed: that it was lost to him: that for over twenty years it has been a pensioner drawing support from a body to which it gave no service. That there are many who are in the same condition. He further showeth that your honorable body did pass a bill for the relief of those who had lost their limbs that the evident imeaning of the bill was to provide for the maimed, but that the wording of the act secures its benefits to those alone whose limbs are amputated.

Your petitioner therefore prays on behalf of his fellow sufferers that you so amend the act as to provide that when one has lost the arm or leg, even though it may not have been amputated, that the benefit of the act shall accrue to him.

Be further agrees to pay all costs and damages resulting from any dispute as to whether such an act is constitutional in the confederate money received for his services. And thus your petitioner shall ever pray.

GEO. G. SMITH, Chaplain,

Yankee Doodle,

The fourth of July is a day which is dear to the heart of every true American, but not more so than the day when he has been cured of rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil. To discuss an opinion with a fool is like carrying a lantern before a blind man.

Do not go to the country without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor your Soda and Lemonade, and keep your digestive or-gans in order. Be sure it is the genuine AN-GOSTURA of world-wide fame and manufac-

DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS. The girl who said, "I dote on the sea" the day she sailed, was yelling for an antidote before the steamer was out of sight of land.—New York Journal.

CHOLERA, DYPTHEBIA, PEVERS, MALA lia. prevented by the use of REED & CARN-RICK'S SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (Disin lectant.) Recommended by the Public Health Association as SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER DISINFECTAN'S AND GERMICIDES. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet. 182 Fuiton Street, New York,

"Trifles light as air may sometimes change the current of a man's life." Yes, yes, they may, and biscuit heavy as lead will sometimes do the same thing -chicago Ledger. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflam-

mation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. 25 The guinea hen never lays a golden egg. - Bos-

All Weakness of Gentral Organs, Serval Impotency, and nervous disorders permanant-ly cured in thirty days, by the genuins Dr. Elicord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills \$1.25, 100 pills \$3.00, 200 pills \$3.50, 400 pills \$0.00. Magnus & Hightowar, corner Pryor and Decater etroots, Atlants. Wholesale by Lemar, Benkin and Lemar.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Agale!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for re-

airs."

Just then a bit of plastering falling from the Looking hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I though; I'll make it 50 pun."

"Ob, Lord," exclaimed is deveted brother ceiling hit him on the head

on a back seat, "hit im again!" a small the same which are in so need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots with out satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because

Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery today when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeiess, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in soots. The origin of are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liv-er, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common sense course for them to pursue.-London

Miss-fortunes come to some men when they get married, and they don't mind it a bit.—Texas Siftings.

HORSFORD' ACID PHOSPHATE Makes a Cooling Drtak. Into half a tumbler of ice water put a tea-spoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

That was a very particular girl who rejected one of her suitors because he didn't suit'er.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's perfumes, toilet soaps and other toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal depot, 374 and 376 Pearl strest, N. Y.

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MOST PERFECT MADE Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors.

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ATLANTA, Ga. August 10, 1885. THE FIRM OF TEWKSBURY & CO., IS THIS dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. Scott by by mutual consent. F. M. Scot brized to receipt in settltemen. W. K. TEWKSBURY, W. H. SCOTT.

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SOUTH Day Express, Through Night Express, Through CENTRAL RAILROAD,

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is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAPE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, which er of about or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testiment to the truth of the searches. him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure in the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been wared by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in everycase more cer-tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, re-quires cathartic medicine, after having taken

of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other. DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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BOOTS, SHOES, Harness, Upper, Sole and Lace Leather -ALSO-

PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUNS, And Ammunition: FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.

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Quarts and Half Gallons.

Terms Cash. PETER LYNCH, 86 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets.
Atlanta. Gs. WANTED-Miscellaneous. COW WANTED-WANTED A GOOD 4 GALLON cow with 2nd or 3rd calf. Apply at 240 Raw-WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTI
Cents to THE Constitution for a book of 100
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Ladies Column. ELECTRIC FRUIT JARS. THIS IS THE MONTH to can your truit, Don't fail to buy the Ricc-tric Atmospheric Jar, at reduced price, from Rip-ley, 89 Whitehall st

OSTRICH FRATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves blosned. I. Phillips, 18 N. Broad st. tu th su-ti

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PERSONAL.

R. WILLIE C. SMITH AND JUDGE L. G. Pirkle, of this city, bought the right to use W. Jay McDonald's Combined Fire and Waterproof Cement Roof Paint recently, and have had such great surcess that they have bought New Mexico and California. There are some of our good citizens investing in this patent largely It will prove to be economy to have both tin and shingle roofs painted with this paint. Leave your order at 42% N. Broad st.

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WANTED—HEAD WAITER—ONE WHO UNderstands his business and will attend to it can get a good place at the New Rome Hotel; also two dinibigroom waiters wanted. Apply to The New Rome Hotel, Rome, Ga.

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WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF SOUTH Carolins, educated at the north, a situation in school or seminary to teach elocution, rhetoric, literature, etc. Best references. Address Miss M. A. Klein. Walterboro. S. C.

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Published Daily and Weekly ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DATLY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS. N THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER CONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS EADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BY FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENC & CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS SOLICITED FROM A LL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE

ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, AUGUST 13, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states at 1 a. m.: Fair weather; stationary temperature and southwesterly winds. For East Gulf States: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature and variable winds.

The action of the State Agricultural socie ty yesterday in voting to send a commission to the American exhibition in London next summer is a matter for especial congratulation. It is a long step forward in the path of progress, and demonstrates that the Georgia farmer does not longer intend to be led nor governed by mossbacks or fossilized ideas. It is to be hoped the commission will be suc cessfully organized and accomplish the work for which it will be accredited abroad.

THE farmers of Georgia are not unmindful of the All-wise Providence, whose goodness has given them the almost unprecedente creps that now cover the fields of every thrifty husbandman. In convention yester day they formally requested the governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving and praise for this bounty. It was a right and worshipful thing to do, and adds lustre to the moral and Christian dignity which is the brightest ornament of the majority of our veomanry. The governor will, we doubt not, gladly and sympathetically comply with the request.

Ir those who are assembled in Marietta as delegates to the state agricultural convention correctly represent the sentiments of their former constituencies-and it is presumed they do-then the farmers of Georgia are almost a unit in their opposition to the proposed reduction of the fees for inspecting fertilizers. With the arguments moving upon either side of the question, we do not now deal. It will be the part of wise legislation, however, to pay careful attention to the desires of that large and important portion of our citizenry that is to be most affected by any changes in the present laws upon the subject in dispute.

CORRECTING A LIE AND DRAWING A MORAL

We find the following editorial paragraph

in the St. Louis Globe Deprocrat: Not long since Connecticut sold an issue of 3 per cent state bonds at a premium without any ulty. Georgia, on the other hand, has been trying for months to place a new loan at more than double that rate of interest, and no takers can be found. The explanation is a very simple and yet a very significant and instructive one. Connecticut has always paid her debts ard so has first class credit, while Georgia has scandalized herself by repudiation, and hence, in spite of her undoubted ability to pay, nobody is willing to trust her. For states, as for individuals, honesty is the best policy, even regarding the matter as one of policy and nothing more.

This will be recognized by our readers as a part of the literature which has been appearing in the Clews organ in New York city, and in such other papers as could be subsid ized.

What Connecticut has done or is able to do is no concern of ours, but the statement in regard to Georgia is of a piece with the lies that Clews and his allies have been industriously circulating now for several months, and which they will continue to circulate as long as mendacity continues to be the most important part of the machinery of Wall

We know of no reason why the Globe Democrat should permit itself to be used as the tool of Henry Clews. The editor of that paper ought to be aware that there is nothing to be accomplished by it. The truth of the matter is that the new 41/2 per cent Georgia losn was placed at a premium, and the only difficulty experienced by the state was in making a choice among the many bidders who responded to the governor's advertisement.

These responses showed that the state would have not the slightest difficulty in placing a loan at 3 per cent. The fight that Clews and his gang have been making has been directed toward keeping the new Georgia bonds out of New York savings banks. We do not remember what the result was for it was unimportant. Georgia is as independent of New York savings banks as she is of Wall street and the swindling speculators who have given notoriety to that gambling resort. The credit of this state will be good when the New York banks shall have passed away and when Wall street methods

bave been made penal offenses. The Globe Democrat draws a moral from its lie. Let us draw one from the truth. Georgia's credit is as good as the very best, because she has made herself the terror of bond swindlers. She has persistently refused to allow such men as Clews to pick her pockets and the result is that no state in the union has higher credit, and her credit is as good on Wall street as elsewhere in the country.

VOUDOOISM IN THE CITY.

of it or educated out of it.

The superstition of the black races never leaves them. They cannot be laughed out

From time to time our news columns contain reports of the antics of the voudoo dectors in the rural regions of Georgia and other states. These reports are regarded as matters of course by the majority of our readers, and in the ruch and drive of society and business the idea never occurs to them that vendooism is an active factor in Atlanta and in other large southern cities. Such, kowever, is the case. The little incident reported in our local columns from the village of Hem phill, in this county, is matched by similar occurrences right here in the city

almost every day. There are in Atlents, perhaps, a hundred old men and women who practice youdog-ism. They tell fortunes, point out the bouts of lost and stolen goods, furnish love philters, and cast spells upon people and

cattle. The patrons of these professors of the black art belong to all ranks and classes of regrees. It is by no means uncommon to find an intelligent house servant, a church member in good standing, and a leader in the "Society of the Holy Order of the Sisters of Senegambia," thoroughly under the influence of some withered old mummy of a voudoo doctor who keeps her in a state of abject fear and extorts a large portion of her monthly wages. Good, clever negroes frequently lose their health and spirits without any known cause, and in some instances they dmit to white friends in whom they have confidence that they have been conjured or vondooed. An endless number of instances could be mentioned. At the present writing there is in the city a respectable negro who believes thas he is under a spell and must die. His offense consisted in dismissing his voudoo doctor. In revenge the old fraud turned upon his patient and with a menuing look and gesture said; "For this your wals shall burn, and burn, and burn! The vis im of the curse firmly believes that hi vitals are burning up, and if he fails to bribe his persecutor to let him alone he will prob-

ably lie down and die. Perhaps there is no way to attack this youdoo business. It has always flourished in Africa. It may stick to the African race. Possibly, too, the whites are not sufficiently ree from superstitious taint to have much weight with the negroes in this matter. People who nail horse shoes up in their houses, earry a rabbit's foot in their pockets, refuse to be one at a table of thirteen, and decline to undertake any important enterprise on Friday cannot very well declaim against voudooism. But the whole business is a senseles and injurious swindle and delusion, and if intelligent people will smite it wherever they find it, some headway may be made in suppressing it.

FOOD FOR THE COTTON WORM. A correspondent, writing from Norwalk Connecticut, imagines that he has discovered remedy for the voracious cotton worm. He sys that the use of either coal or wood ashe would be sufficient to prevent the rayages of hese pests-the ashes "to be thrown from a cart on the windward side of a field, either in the morning while the dew is on the eaves, or after a shower of rain, so that the eshes may adhere to the plants."

We return thanks to our correspondent for his suggestion, but it is to be feared that such scheme would prove to be impracticable our correspondent can have no adequate idea of the vast area to be sprinkled with ashes, or the large amount of timber that would have to be consumed to produce the ashes.

The probability is, too, that the cotton worm, instead of suffering from an attack of sshes, as the common vegetable worms would be spt to do, would regard them as some new kind of food, and forthwith proceed to deyour both cotton plant and ashes, thus en tailing a double loss on the people of the

outh. No; our farmers cannot depend on ashes o destroy the cotton worm. This remedy will do well enough for the collard worm, but the cotton caterpillar is an insect that will not stand pampering.

Our Connecticut correspondent alludes to Atlanta as an "enterprising seaport," and for this we also thank him. Some of these days, when the waterworks problem is solved, or the artesian well has been sunk to the level of blue silurian clay, we hope to claim all the advantages of a seaport.

VERY COLD FACTS.

The reason given by General Toombs, in his recent interview with a Constitution man, for the failure of the attempt to establish a the views of the Philadelphia Times.

Our esteemed contemporary cannot believe that the confederacy failed because a West Point martinet was elected president, nor can t believe that under the rule of any other man it would have achieved success.

Arguing the matter from a non-partisan common sense standpoint, the Times expresses the opinion that the downfall of the confederacy was due to the fact that the north "had the most men, guns and noney," and that in a contest which was a question of endurance the north, under the ircumstances, was bound to win. The only chance the confederacy ever had was to se cure the active intervention of foreign powers in its behalf. Failing in this the newly rganized government found that it had only welve millions of people, one-third of whom were slaves, to pit against twenty millions o people with all the world to recruit from.

When the case is stated in this way it carries conviction with it. The struggle was between eight millions of southern whites and twenty millions on the other side. The south was hemmed in, blockaded, cut off. The north had the boundless universe to draw men and supplies from. There was but one result possible, and no valor, no leadership, no statesmanship on the weaker side could have wrought a different result.

THE PILOT BILL.

We present in another column article on the pilotage bill. We are informed that the house refused to recommit the bill yesterday. This is clearly wrong, and the legislature will incur the charge that it is inclined to log-roll legislation. This is the lowest and most depraved species of legislation. If there is any merit in the opposition to the passage of this bill, it ought to be considered. It is time enough then to say whether there is anything in it or not.

We are not posted as to the merits of the ontroversy, but there is one thing certain. no one can take sides on this question, as above indicated, without committing a seri ous mistake, unless both sides are heard before the committee. A judiciary committee that fails to hear both sides of a question like this, falls short of its duty.

In the tremendous crowd in New York last Sal arday many strangers were lost. A Tennesseear at the close of the day went to a police station and reported that he had lost his entire family. He said he lost his wife early in the morning, sent his brother after her, then sent his father after him, then sent his cousin after his father, then started his eldest boy in search, then sent his second boy then began the hunt himself, lost his third boy on the way, and wound up by getting lost himself. At a late hour that night the separated member of the family were still looking for each other.

THE New York World is after the cranks again It has discovered that one of their peculiarities is to hold conventions every summer. These cranks are now organizing an anti tobacco crusade. Of ade against the weed the World says:

ing, or if it makes him sick, that he need not | moke. Nobody can make him do it any more than be can prevent others from doing it. In fact, it never occurs to the crank what an exceedingly nconsequential part of the community he really , nor to any number of cranks assembled in convention what a miserable minority they are of the bulk of mankind whom they wish to control. Still, we admire their courage."

GENERAL MAHONE is done for. It is charged he paid a workingman's bill by saying to the man's on, "Tell your father I say go to h-ll!" If General Mabone is guilty every white and black man Virginia who respects the rights and the dignity of labor, will unite in hurling back the inse

ONE of John Roach's grandsons has made an ssignment. Will little Billy Chandler please compose another card in regard to the cruelty of

FORAKER is making a very desperate campaign n Ohlo. He is speaking at all the cross-roads

grocery stores. Thus far Memphis has been very modest in Atlanta. It was ever thus. Everything tones fown in the presence of such modesty as Atlanta displays.

THE Baltimore Sun has the following concern ing an important measure now pending in our general assembly: "Unless the [Georgia legislature, which is said to have under consideration a ill to impose an annual tax of \$2.57 on bachelors, adds to the measure a clause taxing to a like amount maiden ladies who have refused three o more offers, a serious injustice may be committed. It is proper enough, of course, to fine every man who has reached a certain age and has not acquirright that a paterfamilias with half a dozen requiring annually eight new hats, as many dresses, half as many teu-button gloves, tetc., should bear the undivided burden. Natural equity demands a partition of the responsibility. But when one of his daughters "of a certain age" has repeatedly declined to accede to a bachelor's ardent desire to incur the expenses, she berself may be said to be the blamale party, and may fairly be expected either to pay half the rejected suitor's tax bill or a bill of her own to an equal amount. In fact, unless the ladies assent the bachelor's are powerless, no matter at what figure the state tax is put. As most of the people who don't marry are rich, it has been sugested that a tax ranging from \$600 to \$5,000 would create an alternative which the average man would onsider practical. Some maiden ladies would not, perhaps, admit to the collector of taxes that they have reached "a certain age." This may be true, but they could not deny that they had had three or more offers."

THE fling at General Toombs by the New York Nor'd shows that the editor of that paper needs reconstructing.

THERE is a twenty month's old baby in Richend that sings itself to sleep. This shows that the world is progressing. Some of these days there will be babies that will put their daddies in their little beds every night, and sing and sing until the old folks go to sleep.

THE New York Tribune, now that Grant is bured, returns cheerfully to the work of roasting the outhern people.

THE New York Herald alludes to the "dirty little brigade of office seekers." Well, a dirty little origade is better than the dirty big brigade that used to hang around Washington when the reoublicans were in power.

How would it do to put up our Uncle Allen G. Thurman as the democratic candidate for gov-ernor of Ohio? No contingency could prevent his election. Sooner or later a lie is always exploded. Take

the case of General Grant. When he began to rise n the army his envious rivals circulated the report that he was course, illiterate and a drunkard. President Lincoln gave a quietus to the charge of drunkenness. But the notable part of the bustness is that Grant, without replying to a single slander or invention, manthe course of his career to completely vindicate himself. He never said. I am not a drunkard," but lived so as to show all the world that he was a sober man. He never denied that Rawlins and others wrote all his letters and dispatches, but let the public gradually discover the facts. When it was said that his ilence was evidence of dullness and innever claimed that he could make a speech, but when the time came spoke often and successfully in public. People who credited him with no literary ability, found out during the last year of the general's life that he resembled Casar in the ability to handle the pen s well as the sword. The wonder is not that these falsehoods were all exposed, but that the silent and superb contempt with which Grant treated them should have triumphantly refuted them all. There is a lesson to be learned by liars from the life of this silent and patient man. No man can be talked or written down except by himself.

THE shape of this season's white plug hat is pronounced beastly by the dudes. They say it was plucked before it was ripe.

In this free and enlightened republic we cannot bury a great man without getting into a row with the body snatchers. An attempt was made to steal Lincoln's remains. A. T. Stewart's body was stolen. Garfield was buried four years ago, and yet it is still necessary to guard his tomb. General Grant's grave will have to be watched for months, and perhaps years. In this country a man has to fight thieves all his life, and is not safe from their greed after he is dead.

A GENTLEMAN ninety years old was arrested for debt in Chicago, the other day. The plaintiff was woman and she could not be made to see that her conduct was inhuman. The sheriff and his deputies treated the old man with the utmost consideration and allowed him every privilege in their power to grant.

In several counties in Texas the prohibition excitement has resulted in bad blood between the iquor and anti-liquor men. Both sides are raising oney for campaign expenses. What the probibitionists want with money nobody can tell. The idea of reformers purchasing votes is too absurd to be credited for a moment.

We have a tough population to deal with in New Mexico, and ninety per cent of the Americans we send there to grow up with the country are outlaws. Tradition says that Montezuma was born in New Mexico. He rode southward on the back of an eagle and became the head of a great mpire. The Spaniards settled New Mexico in 1528. Santa Fe was founded in 1598. There are few oure-blooded descendants of the Spaniards left. The tourist starts back in horror when introduced osomepopular senorita and finds her to be a ginger bread colored young lady, barefooted and half naked, and staring at him with bold black eyes. This is the beauty so much lauded in song and story. The men are a coarse, rough lot of brutes, vulgar, profane and grossly ignorant. There is no modesty or virtue among the women and no honor among the men. At their public dances the vilest refuse of the streets mingle freely with the so called bet classes. The Americans who settle among these people soon contract their vices, and the result is mor grel race, dirty, ide and treacherous. It will take a long time to straighten out New Mex.

A NEW use has been discovered for Kentucky pie crust. The Courier Journal says that cago girls are getting their sole leath at in Louisville.

It is said Princess Beatrice has 390 dresses. This shows what becomes of her ma's old clothes GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON declares that

oes not occur to him that if he doem't like smok- I is a very good thing for Stonewall's fame that he

was not a strategist, but timply a successful gen

It is never too late to conquer a habit, Josi Wilkins, of Hudson, Mass., commenced chewing tobacco at the age of sixteen. At eighty-nine he gave up the weed. He is now ninety-two, and bids fair to live for years to come.

PROBIBITION as a non-partisan moral reform is always respectable, but when it becomes a political makeshift it degenerates into an unclean thing and is a factor of demoralization.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Louis Kossuth will remove to Naples in the MARK TWAIN is the richest author in Amer-

SENATOR CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, is said to be worth \$9,000,000. DR. MORGAN DIX has been made a D. C. L.,

y the university of the south.
M. Roustan, the French minister, has gone o Newport to remain one month. WILLIAM D. Howells says that no woman can live in the same house with a genius.

Colonel Ingersoll says that rare beef and he Fifth Symphony are the essence of life. GENERAL GAIL HAMILTON is relieved by the rumor that one purpose of General Logan's forthcoming military campaign book is to smash Uncle Tecumseh Sherman.

GIDEON T. STEWART, the prohibition candidate for judge of the Ohio supreme court, expresses the opinion that, thanks to John Peter St. John. the prohbition party is very strong in Ohio and throughout the west. MRS. CAROLINE H. DALL, who is at work on

book to be entitled, "What We Actually Know About Shakspeare." will probable be assisted by Ignatius Donnelly, who can contribute what he doesn't know about Bacon. AFTER managing for the women at the New Orleans exposition and exploiting Goethe's romen at Concord, Julia Ward Howe is now going

to Minneapolis to manage the annual meeting of the women's suffrage association. GENERAL SHERMAN'S response to Mayor O'Brien, who extended him an invitation on be half of the city government to deliver a eulogy on General Grant in Tremont Temple, was: I'll thank you, gentlemen, but I do not think any oration would benefit the occasion if it be prepared before 1890. The simplest and fewest words now best depict the character of the man."

In Boston the chief of the fire department rides in a red huggy when he hurries headlong to fires. The notion is that persons will break the sidewalk and clear the track when they see s horse snorting flame, so to say, and wildly drag-ging a red chariot toward them. But some of the newspaper people in Boston are women, who wear dainty gowns of robin's egg blue, and those charming critics object to the startling redness of charming critics object to the startling redness of the red wagon as smacking too much of the old red shirted firemen. They have suggested that the color be toned down, and plump upon the suggestion comes a scornful reply from a champion of the red buggy. As it looks now there is going to be quite a controversy of esthetic cut. It is related of the late Stanley Huntley,

umorist, about whom there is much gossip in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, that at the age of 14 years he set about trying to cultivate an imagi nation that should be as peculiar as possible. One nation that should be as peculiar as possible. One of his favorite tricks in following that bent was to smoke through the bones of a skeleton. The skeleton stood upright in his father's study, and young Huntley, putting a pipe between the jaws of the grinning thing and his own arm around the bony waist, would puff at the pipe by means of a skem tarning down between the rips.

ECHOES FROM THE PROPLE.

The Georgia Midlaud. Reader, Atlants, Ga: What progress has be made by the committee appointed to solicit su criptions for the Georgia Midland railway

The committee has had only two or three days in which to get stafted. It will doubtless be heard om at an early day. A Great Poem.

Subscriber, Marietta, Ga.: Will you not print for be delectation of your readers Colonel O'Hara's eem, "The Bivousc of the Dead?" We respond with pleasure. There has been quite a demand for it lately. Following is the poem: THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD. [By Theodore O'Hara.]

The mufiled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo; No more on life's parade shall meet That brave and fallen few. On Fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread. And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight hour
of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream slarms,
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust Their plumed heads are bowed. Their buyhty banner, trailed in dust, Is now their martial shroud; And pienteous funeral tears have washed The red stains from each brow, And the proud forms, by battle gashed, Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugie's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal
Shall thril with fierce delight
Those breats that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight. The rapture of the fight

Like the fierce northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau.
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain.
Came down the serried toe;
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath. Knew well the watch word of that day Was victory or death.

Full many a norther's breath has swept O'er Angostura's plain. And long the pitying sky has wept Above its moldered slain. The raven's scream, or esglet's flight,

Or shepherd's pensive lay, Alone now wake each solemn height That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the dark and bloody ground, Ye must not slumber there, Where stranger steps and tongues resound Along the heedless air; Your own proud land's heroic soil Shall be your fitter grave; She claims from war its richest spoil— The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast,
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And Findred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead, Rest on, embained and tailbed dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbege of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot Or Honor points the hallowed : Where Valor proudly sleeps.

You marble minstrel's voiceless stone in deathless sops shall tell. When many a vanished year hath flown, The story how he fell; For wieck nor change, nor winter's blight, Nor Time's remorseless doom, Can dim one ray of boly light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

"Grant was the greatest soldier produced by the war," was the somewhat unexpected remark given by General Lee was a very good engineer, a man of fine family, a companionable sentleman, but he was not the man to head a revolutionary army."—Constitution. Whatever the high source of this estimate of General Lee, there is not a confederate soldier in all the land but will repudiate it as incorrect and It is a fact well known to even the privates i the great srmy of northern Vi.ginia, that in the

campaign beginning at the Wilderness and ending at Appomattor, General Lee was the equal in stratesy of the distinguished general who commanded the federal army opposing him; and this, too, with fewer numbers and greatly inferior resources of war.

At the Wilderness General Grant made the

with the most formidable army ever sent to me-nace Richmond. In that battle he hurled his le-gions upon Lee with a well evidenced determina-tion to overwhelm and crush the confederates then and there. It was confidently hoped and expected in federal army circles that that battle would be final and decisive. It was delivered de-liberstely, after smole preparation, with the view of opening an unobstructed road to Richmond. But General Grant was driven back at every point, and withdrew thoroughly vanquishing from that sanguinary field. A few days later, and a few miles further on, the

sangulary field.

A few days later, and a few miles further on, the memorable struggle at Spotsylvania was but a repetition of the Wilderness; and as the campaign progressed General Lee confronted the well equipped forces of General Grant and accepted battle whenever and wherever offered. Another, too, with diminished ranks, while his adversary received new levies daily. The battle work veterians of Lee had neither rest nor recuperation or source of augmented numbers to reliev the fearful attrition from which they suffered it each combat.

the fearful attrition from which they suffered in each combat.

When the end was reached at Petersburg, the army of the immortal Lee was lengthened out to confront Grant's increased forces until it did not amount to a skirmish line. The crisis came on the confederate right where the federals broke through the corps of A. P. Hill and killed that gallant commander on the field. In the desperation of the situation, General Hill attempted a feat for which the science of war had made no provision—the beating back of massed ranks with a skirmish line! Human endurance could bear no more. It was a physical impossibility, and even the valor of a people conspicuous for deeds of valor went for naught. The tension was too great. It broke the confederate ranks, never again to be or went for raught. The tension was too great. It broke the confederate ranks, never again to be united, and the hearts of its people alike! Then and there the hopes of asgallant an army as ever bore the brunt of battle floated into thin air amid the smoke of desultory shots fired on the retreat. This final scene at Petersburg as the depleted ranks moved out—"on Linden when the sun was low." Appomattox quickly followed, of which volumes have been written, and of the chivalrous conduct of the Ismented Grant on that occasion. Of this sall brave confederates speak in bated breath and would place chaplets on his bier. Whatever his merits as a military men, which no confederate desires to detract from, it is due to the truth of history to claim that Robert E Lee was his equal, and impertial historians will so record it. In and impartial historians will so record it. In coming time the north will hold as proud Ameri-can heritage the gallantry of Lee's veteraus. It was too colossal to be despised. It forms a bril-liant chapter in American history. Confed.

A Wise and Bonorable Suggestion, AMERICUS, Ga., August 8, 1885 .- Editors Constitution: A call has been made upon the people of ted States to erect, by "donat 'grand national monument." to commemorate the life and character of the illustrious soldier, General Ulysses S. Grant, who has today been laid in his last resting place at Riverside park, New York. It is but just and right that we should thus to honor to our great dead, and the hearts of our whole people, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, throb as one in symps thy with the call. But let us at the same time remember with equal love and admiration the chieftain of the "lost cause," who with a few thousand ragged, half starved soldiers so long and so successfully held at bay the army of General Grant, backed by the resources of the entire world. Let us do equal honor and justice to the greatest military genius America has ever produced, the incomparable General Robert E. Lee. With the understanding that the donations from the entire country be equally divided for the purpose of erecting suitable monuments to these two greatest of American soldiers, I hereby agree give five hundred dollars to aid the noble work JAMES B. HINKLE.

A STORY OF TWO DOGS.

A Little Incident that Made the Deacon and the Parson Mad.

From the New York Sun.

The new-comer waved his hand toward the bar, where a man in a white apron set out a row of small bottles and a fat cut-glass bottle. The men all drank, and then as the new-comer drew the back of his hand across his mouth, he said:

"Remember the parson and his boy?" 'Don't we?" said three or four. "It's nigh onto six months since the parson

moved into a shanty just a mile out of Eiko. It was the dead of winter, but he was cheerful, and 'lowed he shouldn't suffer much while his plety lasted It was mightly lonesome for the boy, though, to hear him tell it, until the break-up, when Deato hear him tell it, until the break up, when Deacon Eciboek, of Connecticut drove a stake joining the parson's The deacon had a boy called
Dick, and he and Bob, the parson's boy, were a
whole team. Both of them had dogs, and each
thought his dog could lick the other one; but I'm
giving it to you straight, the parson and the deacon watched them that close that they couldn't
get up a fight to save them. One day Bob, he
came to me and told me about it, and I told him
we'd put up a job on the piety business. Acwe'd put up a job on the piety business. Accordingly, the saturday paper announced a special service for Sunday norming in Bill Stevens' dance hall. When the hour came, and the parson and the deacon were turning over their hymn books, Bill and me and two others that I had let into the secret was up to the parson's ranch arranging the preliminaries. We made a beautiful inclosure with two boards and a wagon box against one side of the sharts, and then we washed the dogs. Bill be coached the deacon's dog and I looked, after the he coached the deacon's dog and I looked after the parson's. They were both in prime condition, and when we'd turn them loose it was a glorious spectacle to see them c'aw across the gravel for the center of the pit. The deacon's pup got the first hold and gave the other a good shake, but he lost it again, and then the two of them rolled over and over and riz up on their hind legs and chawed and got down on their knees and dug their paws into the ground. There was dust a flying immediately, and it was such a mighty interesting fight that we never noticed how time was passing, and before we knew it the parson and the deacon rode by on their bronchos.

"Brethren's aws the parson and the deacon rode by on their bronchos.

fore we knew it the parson and the deacon rode by on their bronchos

"Brethren,' says the parson' what does this mean? Dick, take your dog home, sir. 'Mabe you does the your dog home, sir. 'Mabe you does the your dog off from him, so he can go home I imself, said the deacon, sarcastic like, said he was on top a chawing the other's neck scandalous. That made the parson mad, and he lowed the deacon had an onery pup, any-how. That was enough for the deacon. He was besinning to reach for the parson, when Bill Steyens began to yell like an Apache. The dogs had wallowed their way right down into the ground, and Bill had, in a mechanical way, picked a handful of dirt and rubbed it between his fingers, and he'd hefted a hogget. There was a rustling thereabouts, a staking of claims over the Parsons ranch for a few minutes, and when we'd got it all done regular we had enough to take us back to the states."

"Which licked?" said the bartender, wiping his heards on his partially white apron.

The new comer looked at him reproachfully for a moment and then said:

"If you'd been there you'd have known we didn't waste no time watching dogs fight after they'd struck pay dirt."

General Gordon's View of it.

General Gordon's View of it. From the New York Herald.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, was the center of a throng during the entire evening. He costed him, and responded enthusiastically to his

greeting.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that the circumstances attending the death of General Gramust of necessity obliterate the last vestige anything like sectionalism in this country, cannot exhit in the face of the present situation. And then another thing must strike the norther mind is that the universal expression of good feing throughout the senth must necessarily be shoust and sincere one, because there is no tem tation to anything else. The government is alread in the hands of the pele with whom we sympathiz and therefore it is impossible to charge that is any oblitical motive the south has taken the atton it has with reference to General Grant. It simply an expression of the honest sentiments the southern people. The scene that has bee the fouthern people. The scene that has been with eased here tonight it seems to me, should be sufficient of itself to wipe out forever any lingering feeling of a shade of animosity that may still find a lodging place in the breast of any man of the north or of the south."

Yellow Garters in Vague, From an Account of a Long Branch Ball.

Round the black stockinged left legs of full half the girls in the assemblage were garters of yellow. That was for luck. I don't know how the knowledge was ascertained or disseminated, but we all know it now that the clasp of a yellow elastic brings good luck to the wearer. The dis closure get to the Branch unexpectedly in mid sesson, and the demand for yellow elastic far exceeded the supply. The local merchants ordered all they could obtain, and had lots of white stock dyed, but some poor creatures have had to go without the fetich notwithstanding. Their sufferings, like the joys of those who had secured the right elastics, were hidden demurely under their petitionals.

Toom be on Atlanta. From the Athens Banner-Watchman.

A good one has been lately told on Genera combs. He met a young friend who was going o move to Atlanta. "What business will you emtark in?" asked the general. "I have not de cided as yet, but will try to make an honest liv-ing at something," was the reply. "My young triend," spoke up General Toombs, "you are

CONSTITUTIONALS. eneral Gossip and Editorial Short

Caught on the Run. The negroes in Georgia enjoy excellent educa-tional advantages. They have three well organized colleges in Atlanta and are building a fourth.
One thousand young negroes attended the three colleges during the last term. Besides there were two thousand negro children in the publi two thousand negro candidate in the public schools of the city. A high standard of scholarship has been established at the colleges and the average proficiency of the students is fine. At two of the colleges industrial schools are in operation and some fine specir of workmanship are exhibited in each as there sult of the educated manual labor of the students.

There are no better schools for the negro than hose in Atlanta and none have shown bette work. The rising generation of negroes is un-

With the good effects of education are percept ble some of the penalties of increased menal exercise. The clearest of these is the increased number of insane among the negroes. Lunary was practically unknown among the slaves in the was practically unknown among the slaves in the south. There was a small per can; of idiots, but such a thing as a negro "going crazy" was hardly ever heard of.

Freedom and the enlarged exercise of their mental. faculties have made them liable to the diseases of the mind. Trials of negroes for lunacy are com paratively frequent now, and are constantly grow ing more common. They have tasted the bittersweet fruits of the tree of knowledge. It is a bad business to turn lunatic in Georgia

now. The state asylum is of the best in the country, it is very hard to gain admission to it. It so full that the rules regulating the reception of patients have been greatly restricted. There is no room for idiots and for mild cases of lunary only those unfortunates who are found to be dangerous find ready admission, and some times they are kept for months in county jails before a place can be made for them in the asylum. Recently there were at on time in Fulton county jail five persons who had been adjudged lunatics and ordered sent to the asylum. Gradually they were taken in, but some of them were kept for weeks among the criminals in the common prison because there was no other place for them. The asylum is badly in need of more room.

Two years ago a strong effort was made to estab lish an inebriate asylum, and the advocates of the bill were confident of its passage by the legisla-ture, but it failed. Since that time the matter has taken no definite shape. It would be easy to get a sufficient number patients for an inebriate in Georgia. Under the recent rules of the lunation asylum inebriates are not admitted. In sporting circles, as well as in politics, the

unexpected very often occurs. The surprise of this season was the defeat last Monday of Min Woodford by the western horse, Freeland, for the champion stakes at Monmouth park. Miss Woodford has the most remarkable record ever made on the turf. In 1883 she was entered in twelve races, and won ten, running second once and being displaced once when she was put in to set the pace for George Kinney to beat Eole. Last year she was entered for ten races and won every one of them. She had won five races this season. and was beaten for the first time last Monday, The Dwyers, of Brooklyn, paid \$16,090 for her when she was a two year old, and she was considered, until her recent defeat, the most valuable horse in the world. It is said that \$50,000 was refused for her last year and that \$75, 000 would not have bought her. She is known as "the queen" among turfmen. By her defeat last Monday the western men bagged tremendous winnings in New York where Miss Woodford was backed at four to one against Freeland. A special race has been arranged for the same horses to occur next Tuesday and the mare will again be the big favorite. She is fre years old, by Billet, dam, Fancy Jane. Freeland six years old, by Longfellow, dam, Knight. He has won good 1aces, but his ran the mile and a half in 2:36, four seconds faster than Miss Woodford's winning time in the same race last year and two seconds slower than Luke Blackburn's time in 1880. The value of the stakes to the winner was \$5,275.

Associate Justice Woods, of the supreme court States, is in Atl treated by Dr. Calhoun.

Miss Cleveland's book has not been in demand n Atlanta. Not more than half a dozen copies have been sold here. Several thousand copies were bought in New York on the first day the book was put on sale. Miss Cleveland's profits from her work are already away up in the thousands.

Requirements of a Classic Figure,

From the Indianapolis Journal. To meet the requirements of a classic figure a lady should be 5 feet 43/4 inches tall, 32 inches bus measure, 24 inches waist, 9 inches from armpit to waist, long arms and neck. A queenly woman, however, should be 5 feet 6 inches tall, 31 inches about the bust, 26% about the waist, 35 over the hips, 11% inches around the ball of the arm and the inches around the wrist. Her hands and feet should not be too small.

Past Finding Out. From the New York Sun.

Census taker (to husband)-What is your wife's Husband-I don't know. Census Taker-Can't ) ou approximate it?

Husband-No, I can't even approximate it. She was a widow when I married her. A Strip of Land Nobody Owns SAN FRANCISCO, August 12 .- The Cent'al Pacific land office, while making up a map of the railroads in Idaho and Utah, made the discovery that Idaho claimed one boundary line and Utah snother, and that a slip of land two and a half miles wide, extending across the northern part of Utah was left, which by the survey does not ong to either. The surveys used are those filed

at Salt Lake City and Boise City.

A Newspaper Sued for Libel CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 12.—[Special.]— Chief of Police Allen brought suit against the Times today for twenty-five thousand dollars damages for alleged libel. About a week ago Allen was tried before the police commission on a number of charges. The commission failed to

discharge him, and the Times optained a verbi-

tim report of the testimony and 'published it. Allen claims the publication was libelious and injured his reputation to the amount of twenty-The American Colony in Mexico, CITY OF MEXICO, August 12 - At a recept corded by the minister of foreign relations, Igna-cie Mariscal, to the committee appointed by the American colony, President Diaz stated that he was very happy to be able, officially and person-

and that while recognizing his superior eminence as such he did not forget that General Grant was eral Grant was the greatest friend Mexico ever had. The South Atlantic Railroad LYNCHBURG, Va., August 12,-The vote yeste day in Bristol. Tenn , on the subscription of \$50,0 000 to the South Atlantic rairroad, was unanin in favor of the road. Contractors will go to work' mmedfately. The read will extend from Bristol o Stone Gap, Tenn., and connect with the Kenucky system. This will open a vast mineral and

ally, to show his respect for General Grant, the great American soldier, statesman and citizen,

timber country. P. H. Hardwick, general traveling passenge sgent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, is arranging for an excursion to Niagara to leave here on the 18th instant.

Barney Cubbage, one of the next pop fuctors of the Central railroad, after vi of the principal watering places in the east, has returned to his run on the fast schedule between THE BALL PLAY.

W THE GAMES RESULTED YES TERDAY.

Games Played in Atlanta-Three Straight sames Wom by Macon in One Day-Nashville Wiss by a Close Score Over Chatta-nooga-Augusta Defeats Columbus

with Memphis are over, and we are were quiet while on our grounds, the re-brance of the shameful way in which they dour team when in Memphis and the outmanner in which they bulldozed them at least two games, made the crowd more is noisy, and the games more or less disa-ble to the crowd.

two clubs play that Atlanta can beat is seven out of ten games the year round. and Atlanta is ready to show this at the end of to reson, under any umpire of the national si ground in the southern states, We won nt of the three games with ease, and lost the the date is the saccountable errors. Those who saw the two clubs play will never be conviced that Memphis was entitled to the three saces be took from Atlanta in Memphis on the meris of the game. Many of the Memphis players and a favorable impression in Atlanta, and were applauded by the crowd whenever they went to the bat or made a good play.

The Series with the Nashvilles. The Nashville team will reach here today and

the locals this afternoon. The Nashclean second place in he league race and are the only dangerous conthe league race and are the only dangerous contestants of Atlanta. They come to Atlanta reinbreed since they were last here with three new
pitchers, two of them having been added since
our team was in Nashville. In the last games ingalville the people went on the ground and pretried some of the players in their club with
heavy purses for having beaten Atlanta, and they
doubtless come here under the inducement of
heavy rewards for repeating their victory. The
home team is in good shape and is playing for the
pranant, and we have no fear but that they will
make good account of themselves for the next
hiree days. The visitors are nerved
for this series in which they place their
hopes for the pennant, and the most magnificent
relies of games ever seen in the south will be
played the remaining days of this week.

A Word to the Atlanta Team.

Ve have just a word in kindness yers. We feel sure that they make up the ht innings out of nine than any other; but at point in every game there is an inexcusable or or two that always jeopardizes and often sorning's game Memphis was at the batand there and, at third base, which he fielded and threw to itst base, with plenty of time to cates be runner and out the side without a run. He steribrew Henke, however, fully three feet, and wo runs were scored for this error. In another inning two men were out and a high, slow ball as batted to Goldsby, who settled himself under it and every body considered the side out with a blank. The ball, however, dropped out of his hand and two runs were added to the score before his error was retrieved, and the side outed. In the game lost to the Chattanoogas some errors by Bitman and McVey let in two runs that won the same for the visitors. In yesterday alternoon's pame Jevne dropped a fly in the same manner, int fortunately without cost.

These errors it will be observed were made by players who rank among the first of the team, and she usually play brilliantly and without error. We tell them more in the way of caution than reproof. In playing with such teams as Atlanta now has to meet a single error of ten loses a game, and as lingle game may lose the pennant. A close time played by the Atlantas in their best style will win every time, no matter what club is put waint to and same the Atlanta's must ning's game Memphis was at the bat and ther

n the first inning Atlanta made one run by lark making a sale hit, stealing second and oring on a wild throw to third by Phelan. The ome team did not score again until the sixth in-ing, when Cahill went home from first on a ld throw of Colgan to second. In the eighth ttman hit a long fly to center which O'Brien musted. Silch made a hit to left ttman scoring Canill hit sale ove f, O'Brien mufied. Silch made a hit to left sittman scoring. Canill hit safe over econd for a single, and scored on Goldsby's safe bit in the same place. Mappes got out at first. Eleveland hit safe to right for a single, Goldsby coring. Jevne flew out to second one of which was on Cleveland's wild throw over Henke's head wid the other on Phelan's three-bagger and Colar's single. No more runs were made till the fith inning, when Colgan hit safe past short ar a single. Masran hit to right for two bases, Digan going to third. Hogan filed out to right, Doyal hit to right and was out at second. Colgan

and Masran scoring. W. O'Brien fouled out to lappes.

T O'Brien got first on Goldsby's muff of a fly to thit; McSoriey hit to right for a slugle and got second on a throw to third. T. O'Brien going to hid: Black hit a hot one to snort and got first, f. O'Brien scoring, McSoriey going to third, Black to second; Phelan struck out: McSoriey was known out at third: Black got third on a pass, hen second on a wild pitch; Colgan hit to third and died at first, two runs.

In the stxhDoyle made a twobagger, and scored in T O'Brien's single, making the only run that kemphis made in the game. Both sides were rested in quick succession the rest of the game, the wore being four to one in favor of Atlanta.

In the seventh Masian sawed; Hogan got first on bit past pitcher, and got out stealing second; loyal hit to third and got first on Cleveland's mible, then second on a pass; W. O'Brien hit to hid and got second on a wild threw by Henke to in Doyal off at the plate; Doyal scored. T. O'Brien with out at first on a hit to short.

Memphis did not take the ninth inning, as the lime was in their favor without it, the score landing 7 to 6.

In the afternoon game Allanta did not score

In the afternoon game Atlanta did not score util the third inning, when Cthill got first on nerror stole second and scored on Goldaby's so bagger. McVey hit a single, Goldaby sooring, lark got out at first. In the fifth Sullivan got mit on seven balls, atole second and scored on shill's hit to right field fence. Goldaby and covey went out at first. Clark hit to left for a maje, Cahill scoring, Cleveland got out at first, string the side.

MEMPRIS ATLANTA. 0 Goldsby. rf...1 0 Clark, 1f,3b...1 1 Mappes, c...0 0 Cle'l'd, 3b, p) 0 Jevne, cf......0 2 Henke, 1b...0 SBrit, 3b.0 1 0 0 0 Cicle 14, 3b, p) 1 1
sck, p...1 2 1 6 0 Jevne, cf..... 0 1
sckn, p...1 5 2 2 Henke, 1b... 0 0
scan, c... 1 2 5 2 1 Bittman, 2b.1 0 1
scan, c... 1 2 5 0 0 Silch, p, If... 1 ....7 10 26 13 4 Total.... SCORE BY INNINGS.

SUMMARY. med runs—Memphis 3; Atlanta 2. Two base
-Memphis 2. First Base on bails—Atlanta 2;
bhis 1. First base on errors—Memphis 3; Atl. Struck out—By Slich 2; by Black 6. Pass
lis—Colgan 1. Wild pitches—Slich 3. Lelt
MA—Atlanta 3: Memphis 3. Umpire—Cartt. Scorer—White Time—2:00. owing is the score of the evening game:

ATLANTA. A P. B BH P. Communication of the communication of ... 1 9 26 24 3 Total ...... 4 11 26 19

SCORE BY INNINGS. SUMMARY. med runs—Atlanta 1. Two base hits—Mem-li Atlanta 1. First base on balls—By Lee 2. base on errors—I esch. First base on being 7 pitcher—Atlanta 1. Struck out—By Sulli-by Lee 4. Pas4ed balls—Clark 2; Aroudel lid pitches—Sullivan 1. Left on bases— ta 5; Memphis 7. Umpire—Silch. Scorer— 1 Time—1:55.

t out for running out of line. McVey out Three Games in Macon

con, 6a., August 12.—[Special]—Macon won straight games today. An arrangement was by which the deferred games were played single played well, but Macon played better. Young umpired all the games, of

CONSTITUTIONALS. Seneral Gossip and Editorial Shortstops

Caught on the Run.

Caught on the Run.

The negroes in Georgia enjoy excellent educational advantages. They have three well organized colleges in Atlanta and are building a fourth. One thousand young negroes attended the three colleges during the last term. Besides there were two thousand negro children in the public schools of the city. A high standard of scholarship has been established at the colleges and the average proficiency of the students is fine. At two of the colleges industrial schools are in operation and some fine specimene of workmanship are exhibited in each as the result of the educated manual labor of the students. of the educated manual labor of the students.

There are no better schools for the negro than hose in Atlanta and none have shown by rork. The rising generation of negroes is un-

With the good effects of education are perce ble some of the penalties of increased mental exercise. The clearest of these is the increased exercise. The clearest of these is the increased number of insane among the negroes. Lunacy was practically unknown among the slaves in the south. There was a small per cent of idiots, but such a thing as a negro "going crazy" was hardly ever heard of. Freedom and the enlarged exercise of their mental faculties have made them liable to the diseases of the mind. Trials of negroes for lunacy are com-paratively frequent now, and are constantly growng more common. They have tasted the bittereet fruits of the tree of knowledge.

It is a bad business to turn lunatic in Georgia now. The state asylum is one of the best in the country, but it is very hard to gain admission to it. It is so full that the rules regulating the reception of patients have been greatly restricted. There is no om for idiots and for mild cases of lunacy. only those unfortunates who are found to be dangerous find ready admission, and some times they are kept for months in county jails before a place can be made for them in the asylum. Recently there were at one time in Fulton county jail five persons who had been adjudged lunatics and ordered sent to the asylum. Gradually they were taken in, but some of them were kept for weeks among the criminals in the common prison because there was no other place for them. The asylum is badly in need of

Two years ago a strong effort was made to estabish an inebriste asylum, and the advocates of the bill were confident of its passage by the legisla-ture, but it failed. Since that time the matter taken no definite shape. It would, for an inebriate asylum in Georgia. Under the recent rules of the lunatio

In sporting circles, as well as in politics, the unexpected very often occurs. The surprise of this sesson was the defeat last Monday of Miss. Woodford by the western horse, Freeland, for the hampion stakes at Monmouth park. Miss Woodford has the most remarkable record ever made in the turf. In 1883 she was entered in twelve taces, and won ten, running second once and the pace for George Kinney to beat Eole, Last one of them. She had won five races this season. The Dwyers, of Brooklyn, paid \$16,000 for she was considered, until her recent defeat, the ost valuable horse in the world. It is said that \$50,000 was refused for her last year and that \$75,-000 would not have bought her. She is known as of the queen" among turfmen. By her defeat last Monday the western men begged tre-mendous winnings in New York where Freeland. A special race has been arranged for mare will again be the big favorite. She is five cars old, by Billet, dam, Fancy Jane. Freelant s six years old, by Longfellow, dam, Knight. He has won many races, but his performance last Monday eclipses all his former victories. He ran the mile and a half in 2:36, four seconds faster than Miss Woodford's winning time in the same race last year and two seconds slower than Luke Blackburn's time in 1880. The value of the

of the United States, is in Atlanta to have his eyes

stakes to the winner was \$5,275.

Miss Cleveland's book has not been in demand n Atlanta. Not more than half a dozen copies have been sold here. Several thousand copies were bought in New York on the first day the book was put on sale. Miss Cleveland's profits from her work are already away up in the thousands.

From the Indianapolis Journal. lady should be 5 feet 43% inches tall, 32 inches bust essure, 24 inches waist, 9 inches from armpit to

waist, long arms and neck. A queenly woman, however, should be 5 feet 6 inches tall, 31 inches about the bust, 26% about the waist, 35 over the bips, 11%, inches around the ball of the arm and the inches around the wrist. Her hands and feet should not be too small. Past Finding Out.

From the New York Sun. Census taker (to husband)-What is your wife's Husband-I don't know.

Census Taker-Can't ) ou approximate it? Husband-No, I can't even approximate it. She was a widow when I married her.

A Strip of Land Nobody Owns SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—The Central Pacific land office, while making up a map of the railcads in Idaho and Utah, made the discovery that ldaho claimed one boundary line and Utah spother, and that a slip of land two and a half miles wide, extending across the northern part of Utah was left, which by the survey does not be long to either. The surveys used are those filed at Salt Lake City and Boise City.

A Newspaper Sued for Libel. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 12.-[Special.]-Chief of Police Allen brought suit against the Times today for twenty-five thousand dollars damages for alleged libel. About a week ago Allen was tried before the police commission on a number of charges. The commission fatle1 to discharge bim, and the Times optained a verbatim report of the testimony and published it.
Allen claims the publication was libellous and injured his reputation to the amount of twentylive thousand dollars.

CITY OF MEXICO. August 12 .- At a recept corded by the minister of foreign relations, Igna-cie Mariscal, to the committee appointed by the American colony, President Diaz stated that he was very happy to be able, officially and person-ally, to show his respect for General Grant, the great American soldier, stateman and citizen, and that while recognizing his superior eminence as such he did not forget that General Grant was

The South Atlantic Railroad LYNCHBURG, Va., August 12,-The vote yester day in Bristol. Tean , ou the subscription of \$50,-60 to the South Atlantic raigroad, was unanin in favor of the road. Contractors will go to work immediately. The read will extend from Bristol to Stone Gap, Tenn., and connect with the Kentucky system. This will open a vast mineral and

Railroad Notes F. H. Herdwick, general traveling passet spect of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, is arranging for an excursion to Niagara to leave here an its

Barney Cubbage, one of the next popular conductors of the Central railroad, after visiting all of the principal watering places in the east, has returned to his run on the fast schedule between Atlanta and Savannah. to leave here on the 18th instant.

THE BALL PLAY.

W THE GAMES RESULTED YES-

Games Played in Atlanta-Three Straight wirs by a Close Score Over Chatta-googs-Augusta Defeats Columbus

The games with Memphis are over, and we are artily glad of it. While the players of that were quiet while on our grounds, the rence of the shameful way in which they ted our team when in Memphis and the outmanner in which they buildozed them cals at least two games, made the crowd more glas noisy, and the games more or less disapuble to the crowd.
There is no doubt in the mind of any man who

nythe two clubs play that Atlanta can beat and Atlanta is ready to show this at the end of season, under any umpire of the national sine or the American association, on any ral ground in the southern states, We won go out of the three games with ease, and lost the ind one by most unaccountable errors. Those who saw the two clubs play will never be convised that Memphis was entitled to the three games she took from Atlanta in Memphis on the merits of the game. Many of the Memphis players made a favorable impression in Atlanta, and were applicated by the crowd whenever they went which are made a good play.

The Series with the Nashvilles The Nashville team will reach here today and

play the locals this afternoon. The Nash-play the locals this afternoon the Nashe league race and are the only dangerous the league race and are the only dangerous contestants of Atlants. They come to Atlants reintored since they were last here with three new
pitchers, two of them having been added since
our team was in Nashville. In the last games in
Nashville the people went on the ground and pretented some of the players in their club with
heavy purses for having beaten Atlants, and they
doubtless come here under the inducement of
heavy rewards for repeating their victory. The
home team is in good shape and is playing for the
punsut, and we have no fear but that they will
make good account of themselves for the next
three days. The visitors are nerved
for this series in which they place their
hops for the pennant, and the most magnificent
tries of games ever seen in the south will be
played the remaining days of this week.

A Word to the Atlanta Team.

We have just a word in kindness for our home We feel sure that they make up the gest team in the league, and play better ball innings out of nine than any other; but at me point in every game there is an inexcusable er or two that always jeopardizes and often ses the game. For example: In vesterday ning's game Memphis was at the bat and there rss two men out: a short ball was struck to Cleve-and, at third base, which he fielded and threw to and, at third base, which he fielded and threw to that base, with plenty of time to catch he runner and out the side without a run. He werthrew Henke, however, fully three feet, and wo runs were scored for this error. In another mining two men were out and a high, slow ball ass batted to Goldsby, who settled himself under it and every body considered the side out with a blank. The ball, however, dropped out of his band and two runs were added to the score before its error was retrieved, and the side outed. In the game lost to the Chattanoogas some errors by litman and McVey let in two runs that won the lame for the visitors. In yesterday afternoon's ame Jevne dropped a fly in the same manner, lat fortunately without cost. Jevne dropped a fly in the same manner, riunately without cost. secrors it will be observed were made by se who rank among the first of the team, and sually play brilliantly and without error, tell them more in the way of caution than if. In playing with such teams as Atlanta as to meet a single error often loses a game, single game may lose the pennant. A close played by the Atlantas in their best style in every time, no matter what club is put tus, and such sames the Atlanta's must or the balance of the season or they will drige the neunant, which they have already

The Game in Detail n the first inning Atlanta made one run by ing on a wild throw to third by Phelan. The ne team did not score again until the sixth in-g, when Cahill went home from first on a throw of Colgan to second. In the eighth an hit a long fly to center

O'Brien mufied. Sileh made a hit to left timan scoring Cahill hit safe over cond for a single, and scored on Goldsby's safe to the same place. Mappes got out at first, eveland hit safe to right for a single, Goldsby ming. Jevne flew out to second baseman. Memphis made two in the second, one of which son Cleveland's wild throw over Henke's head of the other on Phelan's three-bagger and Col. e other on Phelan's three-bagger and Col-single No more runs were made till the uning, when Colgan hit sale past short ngle. Masran hit to right for two bases, going to third. Hogan filed out to right, it to right and was out at second. Colgan sran scoring. W. O'Brien fouled out to

Brien got first on Goldsby's muff of a fly to Soriey hit to right for a single and got a throw to third, T. O'Brien going to sak hit a hot one to snort and got first, a scoring, McSorley going to taitd, Black of; Phelan struck out; McSorley was ut at third. Black got third on a pass. ud on a wild pitch; Colgan hit to third as first two runs.

second on a wild pitch; Colgan hit to third died at first, two runs.

the sixthDoyle made a twobagger, and scored the sixthDoyle made a twobagger, and scored to brien's single, making the only run that phis made in the game. Both sides were red in quick succession the rest of the game, the seventh Maskan sawed; Hogan got first on the seventh Maskan sawed; Hogan got first on the tother, and got ont stealing second; al hit to third, and got first on Cleveland's libe, then second on a pass; W. O'Brien hit to dand got second on a wild throw by Henke to dand got set the plate; Doyal scored. T. O'Brien tout at first on a hit to short, emphis did not take the ninth inning, as the te was in their favor without it, the score ding 7 to 6.

Afternoon game.

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AFTERNOON GAME.

In the afternoon game Atlanta did not score
till the third fining, when Cahill got first on
ever stole second and scored on Goldsby's,
by Set out at first In the first Sullivan got
keep to the second and scored on the second and scored on the second and scored on the second and second and second and second as the second and second as the second a on out at first In the fith Sullivan got to seven balls, stole second and scored on ullis hit to right field fence. Goldsby and ver went out at first. Clark hit to left for a fle. Cahill scoring, Cleveland got out at first, the the side.

wing is the score of the morning game ATLANTA.

....7 10 26 13 4 Total.......6 8 24 14 6 SCORE BY INNINGS. SUMMARY.

ed runs—Memphis 3; Atlanta 2. Two base demphis 2. First Base on balls—Atlanta 2; bls 1. First base on errors—Memphis 3; At-Struck out—By Stich 2; by Black 6. Pass—Colgan 1. Wild pitches—Sitch 3. Left—Atlanta 3: Memphis 3. Umpire—Cart-Scorer—White Time—2:00.

wing is the score of the evening game: MEMPHIS.

A PLASTA.

R BH PO A E

B. PL. 0 1 0 1 I Cabill, \$9 ... 2 1 0 7

R BL PO A E

Cabill, \$9 ... 2 1 0 7

R BL PO A E

R BH PO A E

R BH PO A E

R BL PO A .... 1 9 26 24 3 Total ...... 4 11 26 19

SCORE BY INNINGS. ed runs—Atlanta 1. Two base hits—Mem-Atlanta 1. First base on balls—By Lee 2. See on errors—1 erch. First base on balls—By Lee 2. Bee on errors—1 erch. First base on balls—By Lee 4. Pasted balls—Clark 2; Arundel 9. Pitches—Sultivan 1. Left on bases—13. Memphis 7. Umpire—Silch. Scorer—Time—1:55.

for running out of line. McVey out be hit by batted bali.

Three Games in Macon No. 6a. August 12.—[Special ]—Macon won straight games today. An arrangement was by which the deferred games were played in mingham played well, but Macon played better. Young umpired all the games, of

which, one was played this merning and two thi afternoon. They were seven innings each.

First game, score by innings.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

Barned runs—Macon 5; Birmingham 3 Two base bits—Macon 5; Birmingham 4. Three base bits—Macon 2. Bit by pitcher—Macon 1; Birmingham 2. Struck out—By Reising 1; by Veach 6. Passed balls—Cavanangh 2; Schwarts 1. Wild pitches—Veach 1. Left on base—Macon 5; Birmingham 5. Double plays—Birmingham 2. Time—1:25.

Batteries-For Macon, Veach, pitcher; Cavasaugh catcher. For Birmingham, Reising, pitcher; Schwarts, catcher. Second game, SCORE BY INNINGS.

0 0 1 2 1 0 0-4 Earned runs—Macon 3. Wild pitches—Macon 1; Birming bam 1. Two base hits—Macon 2. Left on bases—Macon 4; Birmingham 4, Struck out—

Batteries-For Macon, Miller, pitcher; Cava naugh, catcher. For Birmingham, Kelly pitcher; Tray, catcher. Third game,

SCORE BY INNINGS. SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Macon 2. Wild pitches—Macon 2; Two base hits—Macon 4; Birmingham 3. Three base hits—Macon 1. Left on bases—Macon 2; Birmingham 4. Passed balls—Cavanaugh 2. Struck out—Miller 5; Reising 1. Batteries-For Macon, Miller, pitcher; Mack, For Birmingham, Reising, pitcher Schwarts, catcher.

Nashville Wins. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 12.-[Special.]-Nashville won today by a score of four to three. The locals lost the game by the muff of a fly by Hart when the side should baye been retired, and the visitors made two runs. Both teams played a sharp fielding game, Gilks excelling in this respect by making three beautiful running catches Hart's batting was the feature of the game. The Memphis ter m arrive tonight and play tomorrow

The score is as follows: CHATTANOOGA. Hart, p.....1 Gilks, I.....1 Cox, c.....0 Total..... 8 24 5 17 4 Total.... 4 27 5 16 2 SCORE BY INNINGS

Chattsnooga......0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0-3 Nashville.....2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-4 SUMMARY. Earned runs—Chattanooga 1. Double plays—chattanooga 1. Two base hit—Hart. Home run—Bart. Passed balls—Marr 4. Struck out—Hart; Teylor 10.

Augusta Defeats Columbus, AUGUSTA, Ga., August 12. -[Special.]-Augusts easilo defeated Columbus joday, batting Clark all over the fie.d. Roxburg knocked a ball over the fence, making a home run. Cline made a double play alone. A fine running catch by Behel in left leld, and a fine stop by Collins, were the main features of the game. Kilroy pitched the firs nning, allowing Columbus to make six safe hits He then retired, Rhue taking his place, and pitched a fine game. The umpiring of DeFrance was satisfactory to both teams. The Columbus

The following is the score: AUGUSTA. COLUMBUS. 0 Collins, 2b...0 1 0 Graves, cf...0 2 0 Hamb'g, lf...0 0 1 Clark, p.....1 Total....... 10 14 27 26 2 Total........ 6 11 27 21 6 SCORE BY INNINGS

.....4 0 0 0 0 2 SUMMARY. Time-2:05. Karned runs-Augusta 6; Columbus I. Struck out-Clark 5; Kirroy 3, Two base bit-Ksppel. Three base hit-Behel. Home run-Roxburg. Umpire-DeFrance.

A New Man Signed

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 12.—[Special.]—Colum-bus has signed Smith, a pitcher from Providence. It is also said that Mitchell will join the club at Macon. Albany Still Ahead.

ALBANY, Ga., August 12 —[Special.]—The second game today between Albany and Jacksonville resulted in a victory for Albany by a score of ten

to one. Philadelphia—Athletics 12, Baltimores 0, New York—Metropolitans 4, Brooklyns 5, Richmond—Virginias 5, Nationals 4, Jersey City—Newarks 1, Trentons 5, Bufialo—Bufialos 10, St. Louis 3, Detroit—Detroits 7, Chicagos 9, Boston—New York 3, Boston 2, Providence—Philadelphia 2, Providence 0,

Dust From the Diamond. Cartwright was excused from umpiring yesterday's game because of sickness. When the president of the league reached the ground he was notified that Cartwright was sick at the hotel and that stich had been agreed upon. He sent to the hotel and urged Cartwright to come to the ground. He came and stated that he was literally unable to came and stated that he was literally unable to stand up on account of sickness, and that he was not sole to umpire the game. Sileh was then substituted en the consent of each club. Membis has had local umpires in six games in the last few weeks, while this is the second that Atlanta has yet bad, and she does not want any more. Memphis' players were strong in their assertions yesterday that they would do the Atlantas up when they caught them in Memphis next time. Goldsby has been promised three lickings and one killing, while Henke, we believe, has not a single engagement.

Mabing an Apology for Riel. QUEBEC, August 12 - French newspapers this evening contain a two column letter from Father Andre, of northwest territory, to Mr. Lemieux, counsel for Riel setting forth the grievances of the halfbreeds, and to a certain extent exonerating Riel.

Mississippi's First Bale. MOBILE, Ala., August 12.—The first bale of new cotton was received here today from Shubuta, Miss., and was shipped by L. F. Sharman to Allen Bush & West. It was classed strict middling, and was sold at 15% cents per pound to Dorgan & Ab-

A Steamer Wrecked BRUSSELS, August 12.—The Independence Belge has advices from Madeira, stating that the Congo association steamer Ville de Anvers was wrecked at Vivi. The same ad-vices state that the Marquis Bronfanti, ex-plorer, and Mr. Casman, chief of equator plorer, and Mr. Casman, chief of steamer died on the upper Congo.

The Greenwood Iron Works Shut Dowa, NEWBURG, N. Y, Angust 12 -The Greenwood iron works, operated by the Parrott iron company, at Greenwood, N. Y, shut down last night. Th furnace was chilled, and work was suspended in two mines of the company several days ago. The Grant Fund.

New York, August 12.-The executive commitee of the Grant monumental fund met to day. Chairman Cornell was authorized to designate the agents for the reception of subscriptions in the agents for the reception of subscriptions in different states. It was resolved to establish a branch office at Riverside Park and if possible to erects place near General Grant's tomb to place place place bear Bear of the place place to the place place place in the place place is the place place of the place place is the place place in the place place in the place place is the place place in the place place in the place place is the place place in the place place place place in the place place

The Liberals Uneasy. Lospon. August 12.—The liberals are getting unessy about Gladstone's intentions and the Daily News this morning exhorts him to lead the electoral campaign.

A lecturer grew very horse
And each day became gradually worse,
He took Red Star Cough Cure,
Prompt, pleasant and sure,
And is well as a matter of course.

OUR BREAD-MAKERS.

THE GEORGIA FARMERS DEMAND A THANKSGIVING DAY.

te Preceedings of Yesterday-Interesting Spe by Dr. Mell, Senater Colquitt, Dr. Jones, Colonel Way and Colonel Capers-A Black Eye for Prohibition, Etc. MARIETTA, Ga., August 12.-There was even an

enlarged attendance upon the sessions of the con ention of the State Agricultural society today. The morning broke bright and beautiful, and the elegates came up smiling, giving evidence o having been bounteously fed by the fair ladies of ment in these homes that are cooled by mountain

SOME STATESMEN STRAGGLE IN. When the train from Atlanta arrived there was a debarkation of some of the notable political lights of the state. They did not come with ban ners and music, but they were none the less anx ious to be seen and to be heard. The regulation hand shake made itself visible at once, and it "HIT AR' DRY.

Many of the delegates came to Marietta without a sufficiency of information upon its moral status Otherwise they would have come with a suffielepoy of "internal liniment" to ease all possible dency of "internal liniment" to ease all possible attacks of sporsdic colic. Marieta is one of the driest of Georgia towns, and toddy-taking ruralits have had a tough time skirmishing for their morning enliveners. One man took a clear bottle and put in a few chuncks of rock candy, smeared the mouth of the bottle with some camphor and demurely sought a drug store to have his "camfire" replenished. The clerk filled the bottle with proof alc hol and charged him thirty cents. Five minutes later the "sick man" was emptying the stuff in a hog wallow behind the hotel and cussin the prohibitionists. That the boys don't propose to be caught in such a snap a second time is evident from the fact that they voted to hold the next session in Columbus—a city where the water is not a matter of pride but the liquor is said to be "firetest and full of fiolic."

THE CONVENTION was called to order at 9:15 a. m. by President Liv-Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. P. H. Mell, chancellor of the State university.

Hon. D. W. Lewis, of Dahlonega, was upon the programme for the first paper, but failed to put in an appearance.

ABOUT THE DUES. Mr. J. C. Middlebrooks, of Pike, offered a resoution seeking for information as to the purpose of collecting one dollar dues from each member, and how the money was expended. He and some of his colleagues did not understand this particular part of the programme.

The president explained that the money was principally used to pay the stenographer and for the publication of the transactions of the society.

The resolution was referred to the finance committee, which reported the same facts and the report was adopted.

Colonel A. S. Way, of Taylor's Creek, read a very admirable essay upon the subject of ["Living at Home." His purpose was to impress upon young and old the importance, the dignity and the pleasure of a farmer's life in the possible "farmer's home." He urged upon young men to remain upon the farm and adopt a farmer's life. Upen the success and progress of agriculture depend the prosperity and perpetuity of this people, and this fact will always make the name of farmer honorable. He also wished that the young men of the south would resolve to remain in the south, the garden spot of the earth. It is a final and a patriotic duty for the sons of Georgia to remain in Georgia and build up the wealth and giory of the good old mother of their infancy. His address was bestuly applianced throughout, as it deserved to be. Home." His purpose was to impress upon young

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. On motion the rules were suspended and the election of officers ordered to be held at once, instead of in the afternoon.

stead of in the afternoon.

Hen. Tom Hardeman said: "I rise to perform a duty pleasant to myself and, I trust, agreesals to this society. As the members of this convention know, for even years I served them as their president. It was charged that one of their own number, a farmer, should be their president. I feit the justice and force of that criticism and I took the action that I thought was proper in the matter. We have a man presiding over this society, and a man who is nothing else but a farmer, and who is a noble specimen of the grand calling he represents. [Applause.] Therefore I move that the Hon. L. F. Livingston be re-elected president by acclamation. [Applause.]

Hon, Lavid E. Butler seconded the nomination and demanded a rising yote.

and demanded a rising vote.

The vote resulted in the unanimous choice of Colonel Livingston, and he was duly escorted back to the chair. PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON said: "Gentlemen of the convention, allow me to return you my sin-cere thanks for this renewal of

your confidence in me as your presiding officer.

all I can say is that I will do in the future as in
the past-devote my whole time and labor to the
advancement of the interests of the agriculture of
the rest is a poleure. FANNIN FOR TRUSTER.

It was moved and unanimously carried that Colonel J. H. Fannin, of Troup, be elected his own successor as trustee of the state university on behalf of the society.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS. The following gentlemen were elected vice presidents of the society for the ensuing term: dents of the society for the ensuing term:

First Congressional District—S. D. Bradwell.

Sceond Congressional District—J. G. McCall.

Third Congressional District—J. H. Black.

Fourth Congressional District—J. H. Fannin.

Fifth Congressional District—W. L. Peek.

Sixth Congressional District—T. G. Holt.

Seventh Congressional District—T. J. Lyon.

Righth Congressional District—W. H. Perkinson.

Tenth Congressional District—W. H. Perkinson.

Tenth Congressional District—P. J. Berckmans.

One, third of the executive committee was One-third of the executive committee was

elected, as follows: elected, as follows:

First Congressional District—A. T. Putnam.

Second Congressional District—T W. Fleming.

Third Congressional District—J. C. Clements.

Fourth Congressional District—M. R. Russell.

Fifth Congressional District—G. W. Loyd.

Sixth Congressional District—G. W. Adams.

Seventh Congressional District—J. R. Boeraart.

Ninth Congressional District—A. W. Holcombe.

Tenth Congressional District—A. W. Holcombe.

Tenth Congressional District—A. W. Holcombe.

Burke.

G. Burke. THE NEXT MEETING. When the question of locating the next, or Feb nary, session of the convention came up, there were two nominations.

MI. M. B. Counsel, of Americus, nominated that Mi. M. B. Counsel, of Americus, indiminate that city and said he was authorized to extend the invitation on behalf of the Sunter county agricultural society and of the city council of Americus. Mr. Redd nominated the city of Columbus. On the vote there were 86 in lavor of Americus and 94 in favor of Columbus, so the latter city was chosen and the selection was met with applause.

CHANCELLOR MELL'S ADDRESS. On motion Chancellor Mell, of the state university, was invited to address the convention on the subject of "Educated Labor." It was a most charming and instructive address, in which two ideas were made prominent, viz: first, that you can educate a man in bis labor; and, second, you can educate a man out of his labor. The chancelcan educate a man out of his labor. The chancellor very practically illustrated how a youth can be
wisely and profusbly instructed in the business
that he expects to make his life work. He also
demonstrated beyond all cavil that you can
take the same youth and educate him out
of his labor; in other words, educate him so fully
and analytically in the details of his proposed
profession that he will despise it and seek to employ his traited to entil despise it and seek to employ his traited to entil despise it and seek to employ his traited to entil despise that seek to employ his traited to entil despise that a seek to employ his traited to entil despise that a seek to enploy his traited to entil despise that a seek to enploy his traited to entil despise that he so boy
who are to become farmers, there should be a
joint instruction in the theory and practice of his
profession. He favored a technological school
and enlarged facilities at a there to teach mechancial trades. The address was full of wisdom and
suggestion and was heard with profound interest
by the large assembly.

SENATOR COLQUITT'S ADDRESS. An invitation was extend to Senator A II Colquitt to adoress the convention. Senator Colquitt was greeted with cheers, and made one of those strong, manly, common sense speeches in which he is noted. He did not feel that fail tide of which he is noted. He did not feel that fuil tide of enthusiasm that swayed his hearers when enlogies and progres. He feared we were deceived and her progres. He feared we were deceived and that we were not in as good condition as we soom. He believed in Georgis, in the energy and enterprise of her. stalwart farmer-sons, but he anew them in their nomes, the difficulties and discouragements they had to meet and overcome. There have been many of these difficulties referred to by the spekters here. It is for you farmers to find a remedy for all these evils. And one of the great remedies is to elevate the pub. easterm for the calling of farming. Let the farmer boy feel that he is as high in the public regard, because he is a farmer, as any other man in any other profession, however high and learned.

received hundreds of letters from Georgians begging for some little salaried position under the government. The writers say they have been disging and toiling for twenty years, living from hand to mouth only, and now will be grateful for ever so small an office with a salary. Is this not a humiliating spectacle? Now, let us not have this state of affairs continue. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel like strong men, true men, Georgia men, and make the Georgia farmer the most honored and honorable of our noble old common wealth. [Applause]

The address of Senator Colquitt, not with standing the cadence of radness that was in it, struck upon the sympathies of the audience and was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. The widdem of his advice atoned for the mournful suggestions of his opening words.

NOT SO BAD AS ALL THAT.

NOT SO BAD AS ALL THAT. Colonel J. M. Mobley rather sharply took issue with some of the statements of Senator Colquitt

about the condition of Georgia farmers, and he about the condition of Georgia farmers, and he boldly declared that they were in the boat position and had the best prospects, industrially and finan-cially, that they had known at any time since the war. To emphasize his belief in this fact he called upon the farmers present to unite with him in the following request for

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING:

"Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to set apart a day to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our heavenly Father for his goodness and mercy in blessing us with good seasons, good crops and the prospect of a bountiful harvest, without pestilence and plagues."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, amid applianse. applause.

SWIFTLY SAT DOWN ON.

At this point Colonel David E. Butler came to the front with a double-barrel resolution that he had no sooner fired off than it kicked him out of stone to political preferment.
"Resolved, That hereafter any president who
may have served two years in succession shall not
be eligible until two full years more have transpired."

Capitain Tom Lyons, of Bartow popped up like a fissh and moved to table the resolutions, and before Colonel Butler could bat his eyes a second time, the convention had very summarily smassed his "reform baby" into a hopeless jelly.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2:30

Upon the reassembling of the convention, Dr Hitchcock, of Fulton, stirred up the officers of the body with a sort of investigation gad. By his body with a sort of investigation gad. By his resolution he wanted the officers to report what they had done to carry out the Rome resolution instructing them to organize farmers' clubs in their several districts. He wanted to know how many clubs they had organized. This resolution was promptly adopted, and made some of the efficers look rather sheepish. President Livingston promised to call for the reports under the proper civision of the programme.

FERTILIZER INSPECTION FEES.

Colonel McCall, of Continuon, introduced the

Colonel McCall, of Quitman, introduced the

ollowing resolutions: "Resolved. That this convention has learned with regret that our legislature has now pending in set to reduce the inspection fees of fertilizers from 50 cents to 15 cents per tou.

"Resolved, That it is unwise to make said reduction and that we hope it will not pass."

Mr. Branch, of Columbia, seconded the resolu-

ion and thought it was directly to the point This proposed reduction is not for the benefit of This proposed reduction is not for the benefit of the fatmers, but for the benefit of the manufac-turers. They have come down here from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Charleston, put up at the Kimball house and beseiged the leg-issiture to reduce these fees. But will they sell us then a \$30 fertilizer for \$29 55? No. sir. It is sim-ply a scheme to put an extra profit of thirty-five cents per ton, or \$70,000, from Georgia annually, and we will pay that profit to them instead of to the state, as we now do. and we will pay that profit to them instead of to the state, as we now do.

Colonel Hatcher, of Bibb, concurred in the views expressed by the last speaker. The inspection fee ought not to be reduced. So far as I am concerned I would rather see the fee raised to sit than reduced to fifteen cents. Fifteen cents ber ton is the estimated actual cost of inspection. It is important in my opinion that we keep this inspection to fifty cents. It is true the farmers pay it. The manufacturers say it is a direct loss to us. Be it so. We are willing to pay it. They say that farmers are not doing well in Georgia. It think that is not true—that it is an aspersion upon our farmers—when we are willing to pay \$85,000 a year to the state for the benefit of this protection. I hope this convention will unanimously ask the legislature to let the tax stand as it is. lappleates.]

Several other delegates expressed similar views

A COMMISSION TO ENGLAND. Colonel McCall also submitted the following resolutions: "Resolved. That the Georgia State Agricultural society shall be represented at the American exposition to be held in London in 1886, by a commission of three appointed by the president from its members, whose duty it shall be:

"I To visit said exposition, to carefully take

Applause.] Several other delegates expressed similar views

mission of three appointed by the president from its members, whose duty it shall be:

"I. To visit said exposition, to carefully take notes and gather information from all possible sources of all spricultural and mechanical matters report fully on those subjects.

"2. To inquire into and report upon the professed spriculture in England and upon the continent.

"2. To sides far as possible in the establishment. o aid so fer as mostble in the establishme

of direct trade between Europe and a Georgia Port;
After a short discussion upon the method of providing the commission the resolutions were unanimously acopted. ADDRESSES.

Dr. W. L. Jones, of the Southern Cultivator, was invited to address the convention, and delivered short, sound and sensible speech upon the subject of the "Labor Supply in Georgia," and the lest methods of dealing with it so as not to sustain loss. He said the labor supply was growing less every year and the people of the south would have to do as the people of the north did when they got rid of their slaves—supply their power with that of machines. He also referred to the subject of experimental stations and urged the larmers to unite and establish them by their own efforts and mems. He deprecated these constant and vain appeals to the legislature to do for us what we should do for ourselves. It is a bad sign, and the practice should be abandozed. invited to address the convention, and delivered selves. It is a bad sign, and the practice should be abandoned.
Colonel Henry D. Capers was called up, and entertained the convention in the most happy manner with reminiscences of the revival of this sectety after the war, of its early struggles and triumphs, and of the men who had given time, money and brain to making it the great and important institution it is today. Colonel Capers is a most entertaining speaker, and no epico to of this ramerkably interesting convention will be remembered longer or with more pleasure than his address.

The thanks of the convention were unanimously voted to Dr. Jones and Colonel Capers.

COLONEL HATCHER PROTESTS Some of the remarks made by Dr. Jones in his address did not meet the approval of Colonel Hatcher, of Bibb, who thought the criticisms passed Hatcher, of Bibb, who thought the criticisms passed upon the farmers were not merited. He said he could not hear them thus openly spoken without making an earnest protest. We do not go to the legislatire asking for any bounty to nas a class We do not golto them as mendicants. We ask them not to reduce the fees for inspecting fertilizers, but rather to give us the privilege of paying \$85,000 a year for that protection, and then we ask them to use a part of that money to establish a technological school where our sons and their sons may be taught the arts of useful and profits be industry. [applause] The learned, professions, the merchants—all classes recognize our right to ask this much. The reason our requests her tofore have not been more full-gratted has been due almost entirely to our worst enemies—the narrow minded, one horse farmers in the general assembly. And I decreate today that the agriculture of Georgia will hear a worable comparison with that of any other state in 14 minton and we are not, as these criticisms Malack surgest, "degenerate sons of worthy sires." [Applause]

Mr Kittles, of Screven, offered a long series of resolutions in favor of memorializing the legislature to repeat the nairoad commission act.
While the author was reading his "resolves" several members began to fidget for the first opening to get the floor and the whole crowd pricked its cars for the first sounds of the expected communication. pricked the cars for the first sounds of the depoced serimmage.
Colonel George W. Berson, of Cobb, succeeded in getting the floor sud moved to table the reco-lutions, and the motion was carried with a regu-lar whooly. Hon John H. Jones was the only delegate who voted "no." Mr. Kittles was so overwhelmed that he didn't catch his breath in time to vote at all

A VOTE OF THANKS o the citizens of Marietta and Cobb county for to the citizens of Marietta and Cobb county for the corded by them to the convention was unani-mously acopted, the motion being made by Colo-nel Redd, of Museus c.

The report of the executive committee was tectived, amended and addocted. Funds on hand are \$7,561.66.

Dr. Godfrey of Catalana, Catalana,

Dr Godfrey, of Cutobert, inaugurated and led the live liest rumpus of the season. He skirmished a little on the outskirts of the subject and then of all the on the outserts of the successful arresolution requesting the executive countries to exclude from the grounds at the Outober fair all we down of spiritures liquors and not to sell any privilege for the v. nding of the same within the incleance.

There was a riple of applause and an evid so hesitarcy to tackle the resolution.

The question was put and a division called for. Colonel Hatcher explained that to adopt the resolution would be to lose \$1,200 of the usual revenue derived from the fairs and that it was risky to dispense with this certain item. It costs about \$13,000 to hold a fair, and three rainy days during the fair week would ruin its financial success. If liquors are not sold inside the grounds it will be sold outside and with worse results to the good order and outcome of the exhibition.

DR. GODFREY'S WAY. "I would rather not have a state fair than "I would rather not have a state fair than to encourage intemperance. [Applause] It is in conflict with the public sentiment of this state, and it would be wise for you to consider that fact before you run counter to it for the sake of making \$1,200! (Applause.) Colonel Fleming objected to introducing anything into this convention except agriculture. This subject belongs to the executive committee, and they are able to decide it.

Dr. Godfrey replied: "We have a right to instruct the executive committee as to our desiret, and it is proper to have this question decided here and LCW!"

COLONEL ADAMS TALKS BUSINESS. Colonel George W. Adams, of Monroe, said: "I am the oldest temperance man in the house. It has been fifty years since I have taken a drink of whisky, save one. I am in favor of local option, and if I were a member of the legislature I would vote for the bill as it came from the house. But this question will prove a firebrand in this society. It has no business here and I am opposed to its introduction. No man can misunderstand my position. I am sound and square on the temperance question. But if we prohibit the sale of whisky for the accommodation of our visitors at the lair, there are plenty of open lots all around us where barrooms will be located and the conduct of which we cannot control. Let this system go by. Let the executive committee deal with it. This is not the time nor the place to committee, as a society or as individuals, upon this question." has been fifty years since I have taken a drink o

nestion."
Carmichael of Coweta—I seconded this motion Carmichael of Coweta—I seconded this motion and I withdraw my second, whether he withdraws his motion or not [Great Laughter.]

President Livingston stated that nine tenths of the executive committee were absolute prohibitionists, and he was not certain but the other tenth was of the same way of thinking. This is a question that may well be remitted to their sound judgment.

The question was finally put and the resolution was voicd down by the score of ayes 28, noes 74.

The convention then adjourned to 8 p. m., then to hold the experience meeting.

CONVENTION NOTES. The re election of President Livingston was a no ess distinguished than a well carned tribute to the zeal and fidelity with which he has labored to

men in the body. He talks little, but thinks much, and when he shoots at a mark he punctures it.

Colonel Thos. P. Stovall has been a diligent and interested attendant upon the sessions. He is ardent in his desire to see Georgia properly illustrated in the great London exhibition next year and his enthusiastic patriotism deserves to have its reward in the full fruition of his hopes.

The county fair will be held at Union chapel today, and atter a session and big dinner there the convention will disperse.

The first prize tor the best club display is a handsome and costly blue silk banner, gold lettered and bullioned, presented by the great Atlanta merchant, Colonel John Keely.

"The Phenix Agriculturist" is the title of a bright and handsome mouthly, published on the larm, under the auspices of the Phenix club, of Coboconnty.

Colonel Grier, the distinguished and popular secretary of the the society, is not only efficient at the desk, but is as full of fun and common sense as a pomegranate is of tart and grateful seed. "May he live long and prosper."

Judge Thomas J. Simmons was among the distinguished visitors yesterday. He found himself among a host of friends and enjoyed the interceurse with the yeomanry as only a big brained and big hearted man can.

General Wan. Phillips, as chief host on behalf of the Cobb county farmers, has been almost ubiquitues and wholly indefatigable. His constant attention and genial ksadness will never be forgotten by those who received them. The general is a nump anywhere and everywhere.

That was a thoughtful and timely act on the pert of Colonel J. M. Mobley, to propose a day of thanksgiving and praise for the present splendid cross. Colonel Mobley may be depended upon to do the right thing always in the right place.

The reception committee that performed the local honors for the delegates with so much grace and skill was composed of Messrs. Knoch Faw, B. R. Legg, Will J. Winn, J. G. Hughes, S. A. Anderson and K. Shockley. They had a puzziling task, but they solved all difficu atisfactorily.

The band played beautiful music in the park

yesterday afterneon, and the pretty girls were out in force, giving the delegates ocular proof that north Georgia female loveliness is not a myth. Hen. W. J. Northen, a vice president and one of the best beloved men in the society, presided gracefully yesterday most of the day. He ranks A 1 whereverhe is placed. Another Unlucky Consul. OTTAWA, Ont., August 12.-The attention of the state department having been called to the appointment of a Fenian, James Whelan, of Buffalo, to the consulship of the United States at Fort

Frie, it is announced that rothing can be done in the matter at present, as the Dominion govern-ment has not yet been officially notified of his appointment. There is no doubt that Whelan's exequotur will be refused? Weavers on a Strill PATTERSON, N. J., August 12 .- A reduction o one cent a yard was made in the wages of about twenty weavers employed in the Olifton silk miles at Athenia, on Monday, and today weavers to the number of 100 went ont on a strike for the restoration of their wages. Only haif a dozen of the weavers remained at work.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. Cardinal Gurbent, archbishop of Paris, is seri-A letter from Havana dated August 8th, says up to the 7th of June 22,877 negroes had obtained their freedom in the province of Santa Clara. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, the well known authoress, died yesterday evening in California of cancer of the stomach.

Russia has dispatched fifty torpedo boats to the Black Sea. Pastil portraits of Captain and Mrs. Joyner can be seen at Jovejoy's art store also a crayon of Senator Hill. Mrs. Oliver maks aspecialty of Senator Hill. Mrs. Oliver maks a specialty
of pastil and crayon portraits. Studio in Gate



This Powder never varies: A marvel of parity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be knot to competition with the mutilitude of low test short weight ainm or phosphate newders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDES Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

BASE BALL

MEMPHIS AT CHATTA | NOOGA 13, 14, 15. BIRMINGHAM AT AUG USTA 13, 14, 15. COLUMBUS AT MAC ON 13, 14, 15.

The friends of JOHN T. HALL WILL SUPPORT him for Tax Collector.

JOHNSON-DIED-In Sacramento, California, ou the 29th day of July, 1885, John M. Johnson fity, and formerly of Kentucky. At 14 years of age he joined the confederate army, at Shiloh, and fought through its series of battles under General Breckenridge. In 1863 he joined the command of General Forrest, when only 15 years of age, and remained, with only three day's absence to get clothes and a fresh horse, until the battle of Sel-ma, Ala., in April, 1865, and lay wounded, on the ms, Ala., in April, 1865, and lay wounded, on the battlefield two days, through the neck, and was at last rescued by a federal soldier, who washed the vermin from his wound and dressed it. He was taken to Marion, Ala., to the family of Colonel Cocke, whose daughter nursed him through his convalescence to recovery, but the shock to his convalescence to recovery, but the shock to the spine and brain he never recovered from, and which unfitted him in large part for useful life and made him a wanderer. Before the war he had studied Latin, Greek and French so success-fully that he was ready to enter college before he was fourteen years of age. He was employed in the surveys of the rivers of California, in which he made money enough to enable him to traverse the whole of Oregon and the territory of Washington, alone and on foot, and return at last to die in the bosom of his brother-in law's family, General George B. Cosby, who is adjutant general of California, and whose wife is his sister, and in the bo som of the Roman Catholic church. FATHER, Kentucky papers please notice

FUNERAL NOTE &

BLACKMAN—The friends a ... qualitances of J. M. M. Blackman are invend to attend the funeral of John J. Blackman, from his residence, 62 Alexander street, at 3.30 o'clock to-day

WATCHES

Diamonds.

≪ART GOODS >>

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Jewelers. PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. Richmond and Danville

RAILWAY SYSTEM. The Great Through Car Route

-WITH-DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS AND THROUGH

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND NORTH

72 MILES SHORTER -AND-8 HOURS QUICKER

To Washington and the East.

chedule in effect, April 5th, Rafi and Express 1885. Ro. 58. Ro. 61. GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION Leave Gainesville city time.....

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT ATLANTA TO NEW YORK. Two dally trains for Athens, Ga.

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.
U. W. CHEARS,
Ass. Gen. Press. Agent,
Richmond, Vs.
D. HERGEANT,
City Pass. Agent,
4thanta Ga. ital forces without the property of the force with the force of the fo

BULLETIN.

SEVENTH CHAMP IONSHIP SERIES.

NASHVILLE IN A TLANTA TO-DAY.

BOND AND STOCK BROWER, [ 34 Pryor Street.] TED—Atlanta City bonds. Georgia state 6s, 1889. Georgia raliroad 6s, 1910, 1922. Georgia state 7s, 1886. C. C. & A. 1st mort. 7s.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT With Interest on Deposits-

DENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DIS-The Gate City National Bank Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and a shid after the first day of January 1885, it will sue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing OUR PER CERT INTEREST for any amount not be than 5.

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not ten than 5.

President Gate City National Bank.

2. 8. McGANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 69

### JAMES' BANK.

DOES AN EXCHANGRAND BANKING BUSIAccounts of all kinds, the same as other banks.
Accounts to banks, merchants and others thankfully
received. Allows interest on time deposits. City
collections made free. Open 5 to 4.

1y
JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

**HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN** BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS & STOCKS. Office No. 12 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE—State City and R. R. Bonds. Will collect dividends on Railroad and other Stocks free of charge for anybody. WANTED—All kinds of first-class Securities.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 12, 1888, Money is in fair supply at unchanged rates. New York exchange buying at par to, % pre

mium; seming at			
STATE AND CITY	BONDS.	Bid.	Asked-
Bid.	Asked.	R. B. Bonds con.	
Ga. 84105		Ga. R. 68,1910.105	107
Ga. 7. 1886102	10234	Ga. B. 6s,1922.106	108
Ga. 78, gold 110	112	Cen. R.78, 1898110	112
Ga. 7s, 1896120		C. C. & A. 1st.109	111
B. C., Brown106		A. & O. 1st112	115
Bayannag 58 89		A. & C. inc 87	90
Atl'ta 8s. 1902,110	122	M. & A. ind100	103
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.110	112	W. of Ala. 1st.107	109
Atl'ta 7s, 1904.112	111	do. 2d109	112
Atl'ta,78, 1899.110	113	Ga. Pac. ind., 99	101
Atl'ta 68, L.D.104	106	E. T. V.& G.1st	
Atl'ta 6s, B.D.100	102	oousol, 58 50	52
Atl'ta 58100		RAILBOAD STO	
Angusta 78103	105	Georgia148	150
Macon 68 106	107	At. & Char 72	75
Columbus 5s. 89	91	Southwest'n114	116
ATLANTA BANK		8. Carolina 5	10
Atl'ta Nat'l200	TOURS.	Central 69	72
M'ch'ts B'k103	118	Central deb 89	91
B'k State Ga120	150	Aug. & Say116	118
Gate City Nat. 106	106	A. & W. Pt 98	98
BAILEOAD BO		do. deb 93	95
Ga. R. Sa. 1897.164		C. C. & A 14	16

#### NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Beported in the New York Stoc Exchange: Z NEW YORK, August 12.—It was expected that Western Union would experience a further decided decline after the publication of the Garrett Field correspondence, and the strength which it exhibited this afternoon was the subject of very general comment. In the forenoon this stock was somewhat feverish, selling down % per cent below yesterday's close. In the afternoon it rose, and closed with a net loss of % per cent. The remainder of the active list shows more or less advance, the greatest gain being 1% per cent in New Jersey Central, which was also decidedly feverish. The bear party is increasing in numbers, and their leaders say there has been recklessness in the manipulation of the market during the past two ceks, which makes it a dangerous one for outsiders to touch, and that in fact the fluctuations are due principally to manipulation by profess-ional operators who are striving to sell out their holdings. The bears call attention to several disturbing factors that are at work, and that must affect the business interest of the country, including the several Baltimore and Ohio fights, and the prospect of trouble between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Northwest, the failure of the proposed Southwestern pooling arrangement were prominent for their advances. The Gould stocks were heavy. . Vanderbilts and St. Paul were firm, and Northern Pacifics and Northwestern

were strong. Northwest shows a gain in earnings for the first week of August of \$1,160.

Exchange 4854. Money 1@2, one-treasury ballences; Only 101,306,600 Four-encyte 3,476,000. nments dull but strong; 4s 122%; ta 102% bid. 

THE OUTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, August 12, 1886
Net receipts for four days 815 bales, agains

9.531 bales; stock 172,419 bales; last year 151,68

Below we give the open	ing and closing quepations
of potton futures in New	York to-day:
OPENED.	CLOSED.
August10.40@	August10.41@10.42
Beptember 9.95@ 9 96	September 9.99 (10.0)
October 9.68@	October 9.70@ 9.71
November 9.63@	November 9.66@ 9.67
December 9. 65@	December 9.67@ 9.68
January 9.71@ 9.72	January 9.75@ 9.76
February 9.81@ 9.83	
Closed firm : males 35 90	

Local-Cotton stendy. We quote: Strict good middling 10%; good middling 10% middling 100; strict low middling 9%; strict good ordinary 9%0: tinges 9%". NEW YORK, August 12 -The Post's cotton man

kat report says: Future deliveries are very dull and sales up to 2:15 p. m. are restricted to bales. At the third call 200 bales October brought 9.70, 100 bales November 9.65, 200 bales January 9,74 and 100 bales February 9.84; bids were refused for August of 10 31, September 9.97, December 9.66, March 9.94, April 10.04, May 13.15. Futures closed

LIVERPOOL, August 12—Noon—Cotton dull and in buvers favor; middling uplands 5 9-15; middling Oriesta 554; sales 7.000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,400; all American; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 82-64; October and November delivery 5 22-64; Dotober and November delivery 5 22-64; rid delivery 5 32-64; futures opened dull.

A; ill delivery 5, 32.64; futures opened dull.

\*\*IVERPOOL\*\* August 12-2:00 p. m.—Sales of A exican 5,700 bales; uplands low middling clause A egust delivery 5 35-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 35-64, sellers; Sugust and September delivery 5 25-64, buyers; October and Norember delivery 5 25-64, buyers; December and December delivery 5 25-64, buyers; January and Februsry delivery 5 25-64, buyers; January and Februsry delivery 5 25-64, sellers; February and March delivery 6 33-64, sellers; quiet.

\*\*IVERPOOL\*\* August 12-4:00 p. no-Unlands low

(%; net receipts none; gross none; convolidated net receipts 423; exports to Great Britain 1,116. GALVESTON, August 12—Cotton steady: mid-dling 9%; net receipts 63 hales: gross 63; miet 181; stock 798; exports constwise 86. NORFOLK, August 12 -Cotton steady; 'middling 10%; net receipts 15 balen; gross 15; stock 1,090; saies 117.

WILMINGTON, August 12—Cotton, quiet; mid-dipo 154; net receipts 3 bales; gross 8; sales sone; thock 297. SAVANNAH, August 12-Oottos quiet: middling 9%; net receipts 18 bales: gross 17, sales 18; stocc 1,082; exports coastwise 23. NEW ORLEANS, August 12—Cotton dull; mldding 5%; net receipts 147 bales; gross 140; sales 150; stock 17.572; exports coastwise 1,704. MOBILE, August 12—Cotton quiet; midding 9 11-16; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales 50; stock 2,181; exports coastwise 100. MEMPHIS, August 12—Cotton quiet; middling 10: net receipts 12 bales; shipments none; sales none; stock 4,461.

AUGUSTA, August 12—Cotton quiet; middlin; 10; net receipts 58 bales; shipments—; sales 6. OHARLESTON, August 12—Ootton dull'and nominal; middling 10; net receipts 2 jeales; gross 2; sales 17; stock 649; exports constwise 17.

THE CHICAGO MARKET, Features of the Speculative Movemen & is Grain and Produce,

By telegraph to The Constitution. CHICAGO, August 12-The wheat market was even weaker to-day than yesterday, and appearances on 'change seemed to indicate that that an ticle had hardly a friend left. The floor, to-day was remarkably free from reports of damage to crops, and little attention was paid to rumors of storms, wind and hail in the northwest. The imnediate cause of the weakness appeared to be

the extensive movement of spring wheat and the bsence; of any demand. A weak feeling in St. Louis and elsewhere intensified the feeling here, though New York appeared slightly firmer. Corn was firm, but the market was dull and void of interest. The strength in Liverpool was felt here, but the effect was not sufficient to induce anything like activity. Provisions showed a slight increase in activity though offerings were free and the feeling un

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. L'ATLANTA, August 12, 1884. The following quotations indicate the finetus;

August 87	Highset.	Lowest.	Cloding
September 89%	89%	88	831/8
August 9 271/	PORK 9 271/4	9 20	9 20
September 9 40	9 42%	9 173%	9 20
August 5 47	5 4736	5 3736	5 371/4
September 5 50	5 50	5 37%	5 37 1/2

ATLANTA, August 12—Flour—Best patent "38.56 & 37.00; extra fancy \$5.00; fancy \$5.75; jextra jamily \$5.50; choice family \$5.00; family \$4.50 g\$4.75; extra \$4.00g\$4.50. Bran—Large sacks \$60: small \$1.00 Corn Meal—750: bolted 750. Grits—\$8.756g\$4.00 Corn—St. Charles white 750: No. 2 white 700: No. 2 white mixed 680: No. 2 mixed 660. Oats—Red 700: No. 2 mixed 440. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, \$90: small bales \$1.05: No. 1, large bales, \$90: small bales \$1.00: mixed 800.

1, large bales, 90c: small bales 90c. Penn-Med 80c; leay \$1.00; mixed 80c.

BALTIMORE, August 12—Flour steady and firm; Howard street and western superfine \$3.00 \$83.0; extra \$5.50 \$84.0; family \$4.50 \$65.5; city mills superfine \$3.25 \$68.50; extra \$8.75 \$4.00; klo brands \$4.90 \$65.00. Wheat, southern firm and active; western lower and active; southern firm and active; western lower and active; southern firm and active; see \$1.00 \$81.02; No. 1 Marviand \$71/4 \$93; No. 2 western winter red spot \$37/4 \$944. Orn, southern lower for white; yellow steady; western neglected; southern white \$54/460; yellow \$2463.

NEW YORK, August 12—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra \$3.75 \$41.15; good to choice \$4.20 \$65.50. Wheat, spot \$4.60; lower; ungraded red \$7.63 \$1.015; No. 2 red August \$33/40 \$37/4. September \$3.004 \$681 \$01. Corn, spot \$4.60; higher; ungraded \$2.664 \$1.005; No. 2 August \$35/40 \$37/4. September \$38/463 \$2.664 \$1.005; No. 2 \$34/46 \$25/4. Hops dult; common to choice \$76.15. CHICAGO, August 12—Flour unchanged; south-

CHICAGO, August 12—Flour unchanged; southern \$4.50@\$5.30. Wheat weak and dull: No. 2 August 854@85734; September 854@89%; October 90% @91½; No. 2 red 93. Cornamer but dull: August 45%@46%; September 45%@4644; October 45%@46%. September 45%@4646; October 45%@46%. September 45%@463%; October 25%@45%. September, 24%@35; October 25@25%; September, 24%@35; October 25@25%;

8T. LOUIS, Angust 12—Floureasy; family \$3.508 \$3.65. Wheat active; closed 3/61/4c under yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 97/627/5; September 98/46 98%. Corn, cash and user by months firm; No. 2 mixed cash 42/46/43/4; September 42/46/42/4. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 mixed cash 23/46/23/4; September 23 bid.

tember 22 bid.

\*\*CINCINNATI, August 12—Flour easier but not lower; [mm ii] 24.20 54.40; [ancy \$4.60 64.80]. Wheat heavy; No. 2 red winter 93% 93%. Corn dull and weaker; No. 2 mixed 47647%. Oats in fair demand No. 2 mixed 26627. LOUISVILLE, August 12-Grain dull, Wheat, No. 2 longberry 77; No. 2 red winter 95. Corn. No. 2 mixed 48½; do. white 52. Oats, No. 2 mixed 84.

ATLANTA, August 12—Onfoo—Fancy Rio 12913:
ebclocell @11\sc; prime 10@10\sc; fair 2@9\sc; ordinary 8@3\sc. Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc; gas 3\sc. Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Sugar
Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Sugar
Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Sugar
Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Sugar
Sugar
Sugar
Sugar—Out loaf 3\sc. Sugar—Sugar
Sugar
Suga Brecertes.

129c; factory 8@16c.

NEW;YORK, August 12—Coffee, spot fair Ric dull at 8%; old No. 7 Rio spot, 7.10; August 7; Septem. ber 7.00@8.15. Sugar firm but quiet; Jamaica 5 3-16; Trinidad 4½.65½; molasses sugar 4½.64½; iair to good refining 6 3-16.66 5-16; refined quiet; C 5½.65½; extra C 5½.65½ 5-16; refined quiet; C 5½.65½; extra C 5½.65½ 5-16; white extra C 5½.65½; extra C 5½.65½ 5-16; white extra C 5½.65½; gatandard A 5-15-166; confectioners A 5-15-160½; cut loaf and crushed 6½.65; powdered 5-16.66 6½; cut loaf and crushed 6½.65½; powdered 5-16.06 ext. 17017½. Elso steady; domestic 4½.65½; rangoon 4½.64½.

rangeon 4%.65%.

NEW ORLHANS, August 12-Coffee firm; Ric cargoes, ordinary to prime 7%.69%. Sugar steady; off white 6%.66%; common to fair 4%.65%; choice yellow clarified 6%. Molasses is teady; common to good common 16 22; prime to strictly orime 26 333.

Bice a shade higher; Louisiana 4%.66. CINCINNATI, August 12—Sugar firm; hards refined 7@7%; New Orleans 5@6. CHICAGO, August 12-Sugar, standard A 61/4:

Provisions.

CHIOAGO, August 12—Mess pork rather active and 20@25c lower, closing steady: cash \$9.25@\$3, 30; 8eptember \$9.25@\$3,42½; October \$9.30@\$1.55. Lard easier: declined 660 los: cash \$2.3@5.80; September 6.27½@6.30; October 6.80@6.32½. Boxed meats easier; dry salted shoulders 4.10@4.30; abort ribs 5.40@5.59; abort elear 5.80@5.32½.

ST. LOUIS, August 12—Provisions lower. Pork, \$9.87½@\$10 00 for smail lots. Bulk meats, long clear 6.60; short ribs 5.30; abort clear 6.00. Bacon, long clear 6.12½@6.15; abort clear 6.00. Bacon, long clear 6.12½@6.15; abort ribs 6.30@6.35; abort clear 6.25½@6.50; hams 9½@11½. Lard smail lots 6.15@6.20.

LOUISVILLE. August 12—Prayisions oniet. Provisions.

6.10g6.20.

LOUISVILLE, August 12 — Provisions quiet.

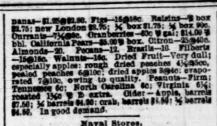
Mess pork \$11.00. Bulk meats, clear ribs 5½; clear
sides 6½; shoulders 4. Bacon, shoulders 4½; clear
ribs sides 6.00; clear sides 6½; hams, sugar-sured,
9½@10. Lard, choice leaf 8½. CINCINNATI, August 12—Pork dull at \$10.00. Lard dull and lower at 6 20. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 3.90; short ribs 5.55. Baçon in fair demand; shoulders 434; short ribs 6.45; short clear 6.70

ATLANTA, August 12—Clear rib sides \$%; belifes 7%; sugar cured shoulders 7%7%c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams, small average, 13c; large do. U.%c, Lard—Tierces, refined 7%87%c; choice leaf \$\$100, NEW YORK, August 12—Pork weak and nominal; no sales. Middles dull; long clear 514. Lard 5@7 points lower; contract grade spot 6.6214; September 6.57@6.60.

Wines, Laguers, 1996.

ATLANTA, August 12— Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified \$1.00,381.00; rye, rectified, \$1.10.9 \$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium \$1.50,382.00; rum, rectified, \$1.25,381.75; New England \$1.75,382.50; 8t. Croix \$4.00; Jamaica \$3.50,384.50; rin, domestic, \$1.50,382.50; imported \$5.00,38.00; Copper distilled corn waisky, Georgia made, \$1.75; apple and peach brandy \$2.00,385.00; cherry and ginger brandy \$1.00,381.00; port wine \$1.50,385.00; owing to quality; sherry \$1.50,385.00; chary and \$1.75; scuppernong \$1.00,381.25; cuppernong \$1.00,381.25; cuppernong \$1.00,381.25; cuppernong \$1.50,385.00; chary \$1.25,385.00; chary \$1.

ST. LOUIS, August 12-Whisky steady at \$1.13. URICAGO, August 12-Whisky firm at \$1.15.



WILMINGTON, August 12—Turpentine dull at 83; Frosin dull; strained 87%; good strained 90; far firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine steady; hards \$1.10; yellow dip and virgin \$1.75.

8AVANNAH, August 12—Turpentine, nothing doing: rosin quiet; strained and good strained \$1.00@\$1.05; sales 470 barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 12—Turpentine firm at 33; rosin, strained 90; good strained 95.

NEW YORK, August 12—Rosin dull at \$1.12%\$ \$1.20; turpentine steady at 96.

Hardware,

Atlanta, August 12—Market steady. Here
shoes \$4.00; mule shoes \$6.00; horse-shoe nails 12½
\$20. Iron-bound hames \$4.00. Trace-chains 809

7.00810.00 \$6.00. Oction cards \$6.00\$\$5.00. Wel;
buckets \$4.00. Oction rops 15. Swede from Sol
rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Oast-steel 150
rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Oast-steel 150
rolled \$6.00. Oction props 15. Swede from Sol
rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Oast-steel 150
rolls \$2.40. Glidden barbed wire, galvanised, \$5
to; painted \$6. Powder, rifls \$6.20; blasting \$2.76.
Bar-land 75; shot \$1.30.

Country Produce, ATLANTA, August 12-Eggs-2610 Butter-Jersey 25@80c; choice Tennessee 16@18c; fother grades 10@15c. Foultry-Spring shickens plentiful at 10@16c; he ns 27% 25c; cooks 20c; ducks 20c; live turkeys 12% 0 % fb. Irita Potatoes—\$1.50@\$2.00 % bbl. Sweet Potatoes—30@\$1.00. Honey—Strated 5@12%c; in the comb 12@15c. Onlone—\$2.00@\$2.25, Cabsses—No/2 mand.

Miscellaneous. ATLANTA, August 12 Leather—Market steady 6. D. 22@35; P. D. 31@240; best 25@230; whiteoal sols 400; harnes leather 20@330; black upper 35@40 ATLANTA, August 12—Bagging—13/ Bs 194 10%0; 134 Bs 19%010%0. Iron tim—Arrow 11.408 14 18 handle Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 12—The market for mules and borses quiet. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, 885-8120. Mules, car lots. \$115-814, owing to grade. CINCINNATI, August 2—Hogs steady; no muon and light \$3.55-834,90; packing and butchers \$4.35-84.90.



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Diswing CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion.

		LIST OF	PRIZE	8.		
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE			57	75.
1	do	do			2	25.
1	do	do			1	10.
2	PRIZES OF	\$60,000			1	12,
5	do	2,000			1	10,
10	do	1,000	*********		1	10.
20	do	500	********		1	10.
100	do	200	*****	******************	2	20
800	do	100			8	30.
500	do	50			2	25.
1000	do	25	********		2	25
		PROXIMA'	TION I	PRIZES.		
. 9	Approxima	tion Priz	es of \$	750	*****	6,
9	do	do	)	500		4
9	do	do	)	250		2
-					_	-
1967	Prizes, amo	unting t	0	*************	\$26	55,
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

A SASSIGNEES OF WILKINS, POST & CO., SO constituted by an indenture made the 2th day of January, 1885, we will sell, for cash, on Tuesday. September 1st, 1885, at 4 o'clock, p. m., upon the property of said wilkins, Post & Co., described in the said deed of assignment, as follows, to wit: We quote the words of the deed of assignment to wit, and the descriptions and valuation are taken from it:

REAL ESTATE.

About six and one quarter acres, on the north side of the Western and Atlantic rairroad, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, together with the buildings, fixtures and appurtenances thereon, covered by bond for title to Wilkins, Post & Co, from Kissus M. Gravath and Miss. H. C. Smith and Miss M. Gettude Smith being more particularly deings, fixtures and appurtenances thereon, covered by bond for title to Wilkins, Post & Co. from Rissius M. Gravath and Miss. H. C. Smith and Miss M. Gertrude Smith, being more particularly described as a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, containing six acres more or less, and being the same property formerly owned and improved by G. W. D. Cook, sold by him to Adam W. Jones. December 1th, 1893, then sold by Jones to J. O. Harris September 4th, 1866, then sold by Harris to William Jennings as trustee for his wile, Francis M. Jennings, November 4th, 1865, and sold by Jennings as trustee as aforesaid to E. M. Cravath March 9th, 1896, and then one undivided half interest of said six acres was sold by Cravath to E. P. Smith, the same being described as in the former deed. On this land there is a balance of purchase money due to said Smith, of twenty five hundred dollars. The said Cravath has been paid in full the interest due him, but there is a balance of twenty five hundred dollars. The said Cravath has been paid in full the interest due him, but there is a balance of twenty five hundred dollars principal due bim. These bonds for title were on Novem ber 30th, 1833, transferred to the Gate City National bank of Atlanta, to secure to it the payment of indebtedness from Wilkins, Post & Co., amounting to twenty-two thousand and thirty-three dollars and 69 100, on which indebtedness there is now a balance due of fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars, or about that sum. On January 23d, 1855, a second transfer and assignment of these bonds for title was made to the Gate City National bank to secure to it indebtedness from Wilkins, Post & Co., amounting to fifty-four hundred and thirty-six and 31:100 dollars, or about that sum, with interest at 8 per cent on the balance from December 24th, 1884. This ground and buildings are worth at a fair market valuation sixty thousand dollars.

Tools on band for use in the bridge building and fro

Stock on hand, consisting of bar iron, bolts Stock on hand, consisting of bar iron, bolts, nuts, washers, plates, scraps, etc, worth two thous sand five hundred dollars.

In this assignment is not included the iron work complete, now on said premises, for Calhoun street bridge, as by plans, the same being considered as the property of the city of Atlanta, and the above mentioned accounts against it for twenty-five hundred and four hundred dollars, covering this item. (Said iron work is not now on said premises, but was thereon at the making of said assigns.

item. (Said iron work is not now on said premises, but was thereon at the making of said assignment. It has been delivered to the city of Atlanta, and said city has settled therefor with the Gate City National bank, to which accounts therefor had been transferred.

On these tools, machinery and stock two chattel mortgages were given to the Gate City National bank of Atlants, one dated November 30th, 1835, and the other dated January 23d, 1835, to secure the several indebtedness in them set forth, the ins debtedness os secured being the same that are above described as secured by the transfers and assignments set forth of the bonds for title held by said Wilkins, Post & Co. to the real estate named.

mamed.

The indebtedness to the Gate City National bank, which is secured by the transfer and assignment of the accounts above named, is the same that is secured by the transfer of boads for titles and mortgages above recited, the principal sums, or about the principal sums, or about the principal sums, of the several indebtedness of Wikkins. Post & Co. to be so secured, are above stated, and on these several sums interest and attorneys' fees are due, as will appear from the several notes, to secure which the transfers were made, and as also will appear from the assignments and transfers themselves. and attorneys' fees are due, as will appear from the several notes, to secure which the transfers were made, and as also will appear from the assignments and transfers themselves.

There is also included in this schedule the following described real estate, viz.: That tract or pearcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlants, and known as Nos. I and 2 of the subdivision of property of the Empire Iron Works, bounded as follows: Commencing on the west side of Marietta street, at the intersection of an alley, and running along Marietta street one hundred and twelve feet, thence westward to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic rallroad, thence along said right, of way to said alley (twenty feet wide), thence to the beginning point. The same beng conveyed by Francis Fontaine to W. I. Howard March 24th, 1875, by deed, recorded in deed book X of Fuilton county, page 561. This property now stands deeded to Mrs. Julha A. Wilkins, wife of Grant Wilkins. It was bought by Grant Wilkins of W. I. Howard, and paid for by the said Grant out of savings from his salary while in the employ of the Georgia Iron Works. It was bought by him before said Wilkins, Post & Co. had obtained their plantin Atlanta, and being an unskilled and untechnical man in the matters of law, and not knowing how to have it deeded to said firm, be had title placed in his said wife. The said Post was absent in New Jersey, and not finding it practicable to confer with him at the time, for purposes of convenience in having it deeded by his said wife as he and said Post might wish, as the said Wilkins then believed and still believed until a short time since, he had the title made to her. Said property was credited to him on the books and the dealings of said firm, and they deem it right to include the same herein. It is worth about five thousand dellers. Said assignment, and they deem it right to include the same herein. It is worth about five thousand in the city of the first Notional bank has also the fravation of said deed of the G

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\*\*apr?\*—dôm tue thu sat eow

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" Eutania D No 2

" Columbus D No 6

" Montgomery D No 6

" Augusta D No 18.

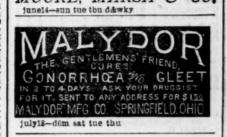
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parlor cars for New Orleans.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans
to Atlanta. Solid train Selma to Atlanta. Palace
day coach Meridian to Atlanta.

No. 58, Fullman parlor cars New Orleans
Montgomery. Pullman palace sleeper Selma
Montgomery to Atlanta.

CHAN, H. CROLKWELL,

CEGIL GABRATA

GRAN, L. CROLKWELL,

GRAN, L. CROLKWEL

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 13 hours to Meri. Through time table in effect July 5, 1885. SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

Ly, Atlanta.

Ar Fairburn.

Palmetto...

Newnau...

Grantville.

Hogansville
Lagrange...

West Foint.
Onell

Ar. Pensacola

Lv. Atlanta.... Ar. West Point

Shreveport

Ly.N: Orleans....
"Mobile......
"Montgom'y....
"Opeliks.....

AGrange

Mon tgomery...
Selma....
Meridian....
Jackson
Vicksburg...
Monroe.....

Perry..... Eufaula....

Savannah.... Albany D...

Atlar ta D No 1.

lumbus .... outgomery .

Macon D No 58:.

COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA.

Today the survivors of the Ninth Georgia battalion will have a reunion and a basket dinner at Ponce de Leon springs. The survicinner at Ponce de Leon springs. The survi-wrs will go out to the springa early this morning and will spend a delightful day there. There will be brief and appropriate addresses and a variety of exercises. All who go are expected to take a "basket fer the dinner, which will be enjoyed under the shades of the great oaks about the spring. Sleeping cars on No 54. Atlanta to Savanna, through sleeping and sitting cars on No 2 to face son ville via Albany and Waycross. Passenger of Wrightsville, Louisville and Spivania, 62. that train No. 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of \$F\$ & W Byto southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train \$6 2 connects at Albany with B & W R R. Trains and 54 connect at Savannah with \$F\$ & W Byte all Florida points.

A VOUDOO INCIDENT. a Sensible Negro.

THE CONSTITUTION

INTS FOR TODAY, AUGUST 13, 1885.

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Mr. H. L. Bass of THE CONSTITUTION compo-

STATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M. BALL-NASHVILLE VS. ATLANTA, 4 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Town, Grant Park grows lovelier every day.

"Yes, you see that negro out there in the treet. His name is Wilson. He lives where I live, at Hemphill, in this county. Well, there is in the settlement a black voudoo dector named Edwin lege. This fellow Page does a lively busines windling negroes with his voudoo charms, and the other day he got into trouble with Wilson."

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"In what way?"

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"Wilson dropped on the youdoo man's acket, found out the whole thing, and after atting two stout hickories he sailed out after he doctor."

"Oh, some roots, rocks, blue stone, copperas, ilver dime, and the Lord knows what

The reporter did not want the bag and Mr. FUNERAL OF COLONEL HOGE,

Memory.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a large mber of citizens gathered at the late resince of Colonel E. F. Hoge on Marietta street attend the funeral services over his ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT III days our members of the legislature and many prominent citizens were present.

—VIA—

Wr. Sam Bradley was the organist for a company of the services of the legislature and many prominent citizens were present.

Mr. Sam Bradley was the organist for a company of Mrs. Ph. Speak, Miss Idea.

apter of Job. Dr. Jones then delivered a brief and PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CAN appressive discourse, referring to the right powers and the noble virtues

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change of the life which had come to a close and of the frequent bereavement of his family one by One." The following gentlemented as pall bearers.

ATLANTA AND SELMA

Mr. W. B. Lowe, Judge W. L. Calhoun, Mr. W. B. Lowe, Judge W. L. Calhoun, Mr. W. Hubner, Mr. Wm. D. Ellis, Judge W. Hammond, Mr. John Berkele, Mr. John all Jones, Dr. Amos Fox, Mr. W. A. Hempill, Mr. Alex C. King.

The Club Flourishing. The Capital City club has adoped a new titution and bylaws which had been carelly Prepared by a committee appointed for purpose. At the meeting of club the report of the committee was didered.

w. H. D. Dass of the Cossistic of Mr. L. P. Thomas, father of the present sheriff of Fulton county, which is an admirable piece of work. Mr. Bass taught himself the art which he exercises with so much skill. He has fine talent in this direction.

"I have a voudeo story for you," said Mr. P. McDonald to a Constitution man, yes-

"Find him?"
"Yes, he found him. The doctor is new aid up at home for repairs. Wilson literally aid up at home for repairs. Wilson literally within an inch of his life. He'll run's quiet chedule after this."
"Will anything be done about it?"
"Not a thing. Everybody sides ith Wilson. The general verdict is eved him right. By the way, here is the widoo beg."
"What's in it?"
"Oh, some roots, rocks, blue stone, coppersa.

tendrick, Mr. Alexander W. Smith and Mr. Bischoff, who sang beautifully the hymneginning "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Rev. John Jones, D.D., chaplain of the sen-

il Jones, Dr. Aluxo. I, Mr. Alex C. King. Charemains were borne to Oakland ceme-The remains were borne to Oakla sty, followed by a long procession.

SUING THE CITY. ages for Injuries by a Shy Rocket, When Mr. Samuel J. Randall came down Atlanta last November to join in the great dilation over the election of Cleveland and tadricks, there assembled in this city one

No. 50, No. 5.

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When Mr. Samuel J. Randall came down Atlanta last November to join in the great dilation over the election of Cleveland and the property of the greatest crowds ever seen the greatest to be blocked for the greatest the greatest the city for \$10,000 that meeting on that night, and that local authorities were further at fault in permitting explosion of fireworks in front of the greatest to be blocked as they were by a political suffering at the greatest one of greatest crowds in greatest greate

can the report of the committee was sidered and approved with very slight neadments. There are no marked changes as in the organization or the manner of aftering the institution, but the new continuous is thought to be better drawn and a carefully guarded than the old. It is a supported to the continuous dues are increased from \$36 to \$50 for and the initiation fee remains at \$50. The club now has about 160 members. The sit of membership is 200. It is in a good aftion and its members feel a just pride its continued prosperity and its growing palarity.

A Handsome New Hearse.
Taylor, Wylie & Billey, the new firm of derialers on Alabama street next to The Coxtonos building, have received a very fine new me, said to be the finest in the southern states but exception. It is a model of beauty and allence. These gentlemen have introduced methods in undertaking, and have an established in undertaking and have an established in the second great credit on them.

### Central Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads All trains of this system are run by Central SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11th, 1383. Os AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1886, PARsenger trains on these roads will ran as follows GOING FROM ATLANTA. v. Atlanta D No 52. r. Thomeston D E S .... Carrolton D E S .... Macon D .... Augusta D No. 17. Savanuah D .... leksonville. erry D E S No 21. ort Geines D E S No 27. liakeley D E S No 25. dibany D No 25. Eufaula D No 24. Columbus D No. 5. Montgomery D, No. 1. . Atlanta D No 2 ..... Thomaston D E S... 7:30 pm Jacksonville D..... Perry D E 8 No 23... bany D No 3. v. Atlanta D No 54. Savanuah D Today the survivors of the Ninth Georgia station will have a reunion and a basket finner at Ponce de Leon springs. The survivors will go out to the springs early this sorning and will spend a delightful day tere. There will be brief and appropriate sidresses and a variety of exercises. All sho go are expected to take a "basket with dinner, which will be enjoyed under Montgomery D No 1. Sleeping cars on No 54, Atlanta to Sayannah; through sleeping and slitting cars on No 2 to Jacksonville via Albany and Wayeross. Passengers for brightsville, Louisville and Spivania, car, take train No, 52. Trains Nos. 2 and 52 make close connection at Albany with trains of S F & WRy for southwest Georgia and Florida points. Train 80 2 connects at Albany with B & WRR. Trains 52 and 54 connect at Sayannah with S F & WRy for all Florida points. COMING TOWARDS ATLANTA. "Yes, you see that negro out there in the cett. His name is Wilson. He lives where live, at Hemphill, in this county. fell, there is in the settlement a black voudoo doctor named Edwin age. This fellow Page does a lively busines windling negroes with his voudoo charms, and the other day he got into trouble with wilson." Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah "Jacksonville via Albany.... "Savannah D No t8..... Montgomery Atlanta D No 53 7:30 a m Jacksonville via Savannah D., Jacksonville via Albana D.,... EL STABLE Ar. Atlarta D No 1... ..12:40 pm and local station. Through aleeping and sitting and local station. Through aleeping and sitting cars on train leaving Jacksonville at 7:20 pm, via Wayeross, Albany and Macon. D—Datile Fxcept Sunday. Tickets for all points and leeping car berths on sale at Union depot thing in linutes prior to leaving of all trains. WM. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah, Ga. W. T. Shell.MAN, Traffic Manager. G. A. WHITEHEAD, G. P. A. Savannah, G. B. SCHMIDT, Atlanta, Ga. ATLANTA AND NEW ORLKANS SHORT LINE -VIA-

attend the funeral services over his mains. The governor, the attorney general, large number of members of the legislature MONTGOMERY.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change.

ATLANTA AND SELMA SHORT LINE.

-VIA-5

MONTGOMERY

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

West Point.

9 Co.,

TATI

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RE

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 13 hours to Meridia. Through time table in effect July 5, 1885. SUING THE CITY. til man Who Claims \$10,000 Dam SOUTH BOUND DAILY. ages for Injuries by a Shy Bocket. en Mr. Samuel J. Randall came down No. 50. No. 50. No. 50. Then Mr. Samuel J. Randall came down 120 pm 1135 pm 125 pm 126 am the greatest crowds ever seen the Mr. Raddall and the other orators of a tecesion spoke from the balcony of the seen of the se tlanta last November to join in the great lation over the election of Cleveland and dricks, there assembled in this city one Hogansville.
LaGrange....
West Foint...
Opell a..... N.Orleans .. r. West Point He alleges that one of kets used as an expression of demo-cjoicing struck him in the face and intid very painful and serious injuries upon.

He was confined to his bed for weeks.
His direct pecuniary losses, for his blies sufferings and the damage to his will be tried at the October term of Fulton will be tried at the October term of Fulton THE CAPITAL CITY CLUB.

Constitution and Bylaws

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### THE CONSTITUTION

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A VOUDOO INCIDENT.

"In what way?"

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"In what way?"
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Impressive Tribute of Respect to His

I many prominent citizens were present. Mr. Sam Bradley was the organist for a

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as pall bearers:

W. E. Lowe, Judge W. L. Calhoun, Mr.

Hubner, Mr. Wm. D. Ellis, Judge W.

mmond, Mr. John Berkele, Mr. John
lones, Dr. Amos Fox, Mr. W. A. Hempfir Alax C. Kung.

Mr. Alex C. King.

followed by a long procession.

as pall bearers:

FUNERAL OF COLONEL HOGE,

Memory.

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STATURE MEETS AT 9 A. M.

OF THE NEW CAPITOL OF GEOR-

THE CORNER STONE

The Ceremonies of Laying it Postponed Until the Stood of September-General Lawton to Deliver the Oration-The Report of the Committee on Georgia Marble,

It had been planned for the corner stone of the new capitol of Georgia to be laid on the 26th of the present month. General A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, had been chosen by the legislative committee as the orator of the occasion. On account of other engagements General Lawton finds that it will be impossifor him to be in Atlanta the 26th. The committee has therefore determined to postpone the lay. ing of the corner stone until Wednesday, the 2nd of September, when it will occur with grand and imposing ceremonies. The legislature will attend in a body, and there will be a precession of military and civic organizations.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL is progressing finely. The massive masonry of the foundations has risen above the ground, and the proportions and style of the great structure are beginning to be apparent. The question of material is now made a live issue before the legislature by a report which was submitted yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, from a sub-committee, to the chairman of the senate committee on public property. The report is made in response to a resolution introduced at the last session declaring that as some dissatisfaction had been expressed with the action of the capitol com-

mission in awarding the contract for the building to parties who will use material to be obtained beyond the limits of the state, and it was averred that finer material could be obtained within the state, it was the duty of the legislature to investigate the question and secretain the facts. The report declares the matter to involve not only the money of the people but "the honor, reputation and dignity of the state itself." It says that the capitol commission influenced by the amount to which it was restricted thought it best to adopt colitic limestone from Indiana rather than granite or marble, from Georgia quarries, to secore marble from Georgia quarries, to secure a building such as had been designed within

a building such as had been designed within the \$1,000,000 appropriation.

The report declares that Georgia material can be obtained as cheaply as like material from autoid the state and ouestions the fitness of collitic limestone for such a building as has been planned. The testimony of witnesses and experts is adduced to show objections to this limestone. testimony of winesses and experts is addiced to show objections to this limestone. The report declares that the act provides in specific terms, as we understand it, that the new capitol should be built of granite, rock or merble, and that all other material should be from the productions of Georgia, if to be had as cheaply as like material from other localities, and invests the commission other localities, and invests the commission created by the act with the power and duty of adopting a plan or design for the building, and at the same time restricts the amount to be

expended to \$1,000,000. Either remove or enforce the restrictions as to the material to be used. We recommend that the restrictions as to the material be enforced. Georgie is "too poor" and ought to be too proud to pass by her own rich treasures of building material to encourage industries of building material to encourage industries abroad. Georgia is "too poor" to sond her money abroad to enrich other states and ignore her own resources of wealth. Georgians are too poor to be taxed and their money sent abroad to build up other states and people, when they require and need the work themselves. In the judgment of your committee, every principle of political economy, of interest and state pride, harmonize in the demand that none but Georgia material should be used in the building of her new capitol, and the evidence is conclusive that Georgia material can be had equal to any and cheeper than from any other locality.

The committee recommends that, as there is "Will anything be done about it?"
"Not a thing. Everybody sides the Wilson. The general verdict is seed him right. By the way, here is the made heg." no money in the treasury, or available from ordinary sources for the work on the capitol, that Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a large unber of citizens gathered at the late resi-nce of Colonel E. F. Hoge on Marietta street

A SPECIFIC TAX The report is signed by Senators Thornton, Tigner and Rankin. This report of the sub-committee will probably come before the legislature in some shape in a few days. No action has yet been taken on it.

TO THE WEST,

Inge Excursion Parties Leave for Texas. Yesterday and the day before were lively ones in the passenger department of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. This was brought about by placing on sale excursion tickets to Texas and Arkansas good for thirty days. During the two days Jack Johnson ticketed seventy-five passengers for points along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, in the neighborhood of Fort Worth, and for points along the line of the Iron Mountain, and the Fort Scott and Little Rock railroads. The people left Atlants, without an exception, with the view of returning as soon as the limit on their tickets was out. The excursionists were from North and South Carolina principally, while a few were from southwest Georgia. In conversation with many of them while they were getting their tickets, a Constitution reporter found that none of them were going with the view of settling in the west. They were satisfied to remain at their present homes, believing that their prospects here were as good as they could be in the west. The party left in fine spirits, and in behavior appeared to be more like a pienic party off for a day's frolic than one about to make a long trip to the far west.

While the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia had its hands full attending to their patrons, the passenger sgents of the Western and Atlantie railread, were busily employed ticketing a large party for the west, principally to points in Kansas and Arkansas. They were also receiving the benefits of excursion rates with a similar limit. Fred Bush, Bob Mann, and Kansas and Arkansas, Yesterday and the day before were lively In Manssa and Arkansas. They were also receiving the benefits of excursion rates with a similar limit. Fred Bush, Bob Mann, and Jim Maloy made things lively as long as an excursionist was to be found, and sat down to rest only after material had given out. A DANGEPOUS FALL.

Mr. J. M. high brops Fifteen Feet and Is

Badly Bruised.

Badly Braised.

Yesterdry afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Mr. J.
M. High, the Whitehall street dry goods merchant, came very near suffering a serious accident. He was going through the rear of his store with Mr. J. R. Dolon, the manager of the burglar alarm system, trying to find a place to fit an alarm. Mr. High has been making an addition to his building. He and Mr. Dillon were walking on the platform which was used for this work when one of the planks gave way under Mr. High and precipitated him a distance of fitteen feet into the cellar. Mr. Dillon came very near going down too, and barely saved himself from a fall.

Mr. High when picked up was found to be pretty badly bruised but tortunately no bones were broken. He was placed into a carriage and driven to his home on Forsyth street. He suffered considerable pain, but rested well last night, and will be out in a lew days. Mr. High's many friends congratulate him on his narrow escape.

THE GATE CITY GUARD Return of the Atlanta Boys from New York-

A Pleasant Trip.

A Pleasant Trip.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Gate City Guard returned from their visit to New York, whither they went to attend the tuneral of General Grant. The company came home in fine trim and stepped from the train in as fine trim as they presented when they left the city a week ago.

They paraded the principal streets and attracted attention which amounted to an ovation of welcome on their safe return home. They were in their fatigue uniforms but presented the appearance of perfect discipline and military precision. After disbanding they were warmly greeted by their friends. They give glowing accounts of their treatment in New York, where the best that the city could afford was placed at their disposal. They were entertained in royal style by the Seventh regiment and other military organizations. Those who saw the Guard in New York bear ample testimony to the fact that they reflected honor upon themselves and upon the city they represented. They bring back pleasant memories of their trip and will drop into their various spheres of duty today refreshed by its pleasant experiences.

\* \* \* Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medi-cal Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### TAYLOR & WYLIE, UNDERTAKERS,

26 West Alabama Street, FRANK X. BLILEY, - - - - Manager.
We are now prepared to serve the public and will give our PERSONAL ATTENTION to all and will give our PERSONAL ATTENTION to all innerals entrusted to our care.

We have associated with us the following well known Ladles: Mrs. F. A. Kimbell, Miss Sue Holloway, Mrs. Ellen Brogan, Mrs. Eliza McGee, Mrs. Kate O'Shields, Mrs. Mary J. Manley, Mrs. G. E. Woods and Mrs. E. D. Cheshire, any one or more of whom will, when desired, take charge of and prepare ladles and children for burial. Telephone 719. At a special conference of the Third Baptist

church, of Atlanta, held the oth instant, the fole owing resolution was unanimously adopted That the thanks of the church are due and are hereby tendered to the Second Baptist church for their recent liberal donation of \$1,000 to our church building, as well as for previous contributions by individual members; and especially do we desire to extend our thanks to Dr. Henry McDonald for his untiring zeal in our behalf.

J. H. HARWELL, R. FICKET, G. W. TAYLOR Committee

O. I. O.

(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fall, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar aliments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scroiula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Bores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. \$1.50 per large bottle.

Sold in At lants, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitchall, and retail by d. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta, and Geo. D. Sanger, corner Broad and Marietta, and Geo. D. Sanger, corner 0. 1. 0.

OLD NORTH STATE

Smoke Old North State Tobacco. A. G. Howard & Co. sell Old North State. Ask for Old North State Tobacco. Thos. M. Wood, Agent Old North State.

See special notice in another column of five grand excursions over Western and Atlantic rail-road at cheapest rates ever offered. Excursion starts from union passenger depot August 18th. Tickets good until September 8th.

Brown's Laxative and Tonic Liver Medicine will strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite and build up the system. You should give it a trial.

Ormewood Dairy Farm De iver Butter and Buttermilk 3 times per week. Fresh milk (bottled) and cream, curd and skimmed milk daily.
All of first quality. Address J. Hartinam, P. O.
Box 183.

Store for Rent. At 34 Decatur street, and the second and third floors over No. 34 and 36. Apply at 36 Decatur street.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents & hundred

Read the advertisement headed O. I. C. It may prove of lasting benefit to you.

If you are suffering from physical exhaustion, loss of energy and the like, you should take Brown's Laxative and Tonic Liver Medicine.

### TO LOAN

Two loans of \$2000 each and one loan of \$3000 can be had on strictly gilt-edge Atlanta Real Estate, at greatly reduced rates, on five years' time, if applied for soon.

C. P. N. BARKER, 311 Peachtree.

Money to Loan, A few thousand dollars can be borrowed on one year's time on improved Atlanta property by applying to FRANCIS FONTAINE, Room 7, Fitten Buildiag.

Brown's Laxative and Tonic Liver Medicine is a sure cure for constipation.

## Fire Insurance

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS. THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE WATER WORKS and Fire Department of Atlanta, having been made as agreed on, a pro-rata return of the afteen rer cent extra premium, collected on account of deficiencies, will be made for the unexpired term of the policies, from date of presentation of the policies at office of Agents.

By order of the Atlanta Fire Insurance Association.

Secretary. CHORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Coffice, August 12, 1865—Mary E. Galvin has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pais upon the same at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 5th day of September, 1885, at my office.

W. L. Calleoun.

Drs. BETTS & BETTS Medical and Surgical Dispensary. 83% WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. 83% WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is
the oldest, most successful, best known specialist
in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive
practice in England, France and America, and has
secured a world wide reputation in the treatment
and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases,
embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the
System.)

Beg\_Our remedies act quickly and cure permamently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoes Seminal losses, night Emis NERVOUS Deblity, Spermatorrhosa, sions, Jossos of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loos of Memory, confusion of Ideas, Blue before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirita, sversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—see Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilistic in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh. etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B! & B Address those who have improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or faitures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Lealth. Enclose stamps.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D., d&wky

33½ Whitehall St., Atlan<sup>2</sup>a. Ga.

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" Cohutta	10 50 pm	
Arrive DALTON	11 18 pm	
Arrive East Rome	12 40 am	1 85 pm
Leave East Rome	12 45 am	
" Rockmart	1 30 am	
Dallas	2 25 am	
Arrive Atlanta	8 50 am	
Leave Atlanta	4 00 am	
" McDonough .	5 13 am	
" Jackson	5 50 am	6 50 pm
Leave Indian Spring	6 01 am	7 00 pm
Arrive MACON	7 20 am	
Leave MACON	8 30 am	8 50 pm
" Cochran	10 52 am	10 37 pm
" Eastman	12 10 pm	11 25 pm
Leave JESUP	5 00 pin	3 30 am
Leave SESUT	**********	4 60 am
Arrive BRUNSWICK	**********	6 47 am
		8 00 am
" Jacksonville	8 25 pm	8 55 am

STATIONS. | Express | Fast Mail | No. 11. | No. 13.

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Daily Weather Report. OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. U. S. CUSTON HOUSE, August 12, 9:00 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment, time at each placed named; WIND,

Thermome Dew Point Direction Bayannah... Jacksonvill LOCAL OBSERVATIONS 30,01 76 74 8 30,06 85 70 8 E 29,97 88 68 8 W 39,97 78 69 N 30,01 79 70 N 

Cetten Belt Bulletin, Observations Taken at 6 P. M .- 75th Meridian ATLANTA DISTRICT.

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#### PERSONAL.

MISSES SALLLIE and Bessie Baker, two Charmibg young ladies of Thomasville, are visit. ing the family of Rev. J. H. Alexander, in West MR. W. W. Colquitt, of Savannah, was in

Atlanta vesterday. Mr. J. W. Riccer, wife and Miss Powell, left yesterday for sukesha, Miss., and will remain until belo e ides of October.

main until before the ides of October.

At THE KIMBALL: W M Jordan, New Orleans; W R McIntyre, Thomasville, Ga; Mrs. B F Ulmer and son, Miss Estill, Mrs. W H Rose and family, Savannah, Ga; F G Robinson, Jr. Louisville, Ky; Walter G Charlton, Savannah; N P Renfro, Opelika; Mark H O'Danlel, Milledgeville; L B Meyer, Philadelphia, Pa; J C Moore, Baitimore; J C Head and wife, Greenville: Miss: A H Moore, Franklin Mines Georgia, W D Krinson, Savannah, Ga; J L Dewis, Sanford, Fla; W M Berrijucan and wife, nurse and infant, Brunswick, Ga; C H Hopkins, Jr.; R W Grubb, Darien; Jas Walker, Dawson, Ga; P G Walker and wife, Madison, Ga; R A Hines, Macon; W B Frown, New Orleans: C 8 Shattuck, O and M R'y; E. S. Thomas, Baltimore; B F Babbott, Richmond: E T Williams, Augusta; H H Bacon, J H Hoffmayer, Albany; W B Hoyt, New York; I Lamar, West Point, Ga; J W Clarke, New York; W H Warsen, Miss Clyde Thornton, Marietta, Ga; B L Thornten. Miss Mamie Dobbs, Memphis, Tenn; Miss North, Augusta, Ga; Miss Whitlock, Marietta; Miss Peabody, Columbus; A Hawell, Jr., Savannah, Ga; George H Hope, Charleston, S C; James Malone, Charlotte, N C; W M McKensie, J H McKenzie, Marietta; S E Graves, Arcalla, Ga; George W warthen, John N Gillmore, Sandersville; L P Woodruft, Columbus, Ga; J C Henderson, Troy, Ala; Mrs L Lanier, two rhildren and nurse, Newman, Ga; J R Sims, city; W F Brown and wife, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J F Rins, city; W F Brown and wife, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J G Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J F Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J F Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Ala; J F Pearock, Columbus, Ga; A J Camp, Birmingham, Al AT THE KIMBALL: W M Jordan, New Or-

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September 16th, 1°85. For Circular of information arbly to Madame S. SOSNOWSKI,
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MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS

VOL. XVIII.

ORDERED BACK.

THE CARPET SOLDIERS OUT OF

tary Endicott Creates a Sensation Among the to who have Maver Seen their Regiments— Weighing the Gold in the Sen Francisco Mint-Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 13 .- The following is list of the army officers who have been serv or on detached duty, and who will be com led to join their regiments in obedience to the officers who have been absent four years their companies: Captain J. F. Gregory, corps of engineers; Captain Clarence Dutten, ordinance department; First utenant C. B. Schofield, General Schofield's C. Dutten, ordinance department; First Lieutenant C. B. Schofield, General Schofield's staff; First Lieutenant James Allen, first cavalry; First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, first cavalry; Lieutenant Robert T. Emmet, ninth cavalry; Lieutenant Robert T. Emmet, ninth cavalry; Captain W. McKee Dunn, Jr., second artillery; First Lieutenant Robert Craig, fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Robert Craig, fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Robert Craig, fourth artillery; First Lieutenant Guy Howard, of the twelfth infantry; Captain W. M. Wherry, sixth infantry; First Lieutenant Guy Howard, of the twelfth infantry; Captain George W. Davis, fourteenth infantry; Captain Cyrus S. Roberts, seventeenth infantry; Captain Cyrus S. Roberts, seventeenth infantry; Captain G. S. E. M. Ward, twenty-second infanty; Captain G. S. E. M. Ward, twenty-second infanty; Captain G. S. E. M. Ward, twenty-second infanty; Captain Gold.

It is said at the treasury department that a count by weight, is the proper way of determining the value and amount of coin on hand in the sub treasury at San Francisco, and is certainly more expeditious and safer then by any other method. The stand taken by the outgoing official is freely criticised, and Assistant Secretary Fairchild has consulted with Bolicitor McCue as to his powers in the premises, and will instruct the newly appointed assistant treasurer in accordance with the policitor's decision when rendered.

lassistant treasurer in accordance licitor's decision when rendered.

Building Ships by Roach.

New York, August 13.—Aaron J. Vanderpoel this morning received from Secretary Whitney an informal letter, in which the latter stated that the government ships would be finished in the Roach yards by his men, under his superintendency and with suggestions and supervision by the naval instructors Loving and Wilson. The latter would meantime complete the inventories and receive the appraisal of Roach's assets from a board of five, who will make the appraisal. Schedules of the assets and liabilities made by Roach are in readiness, but may possibly be held until the conclusion of the government inventories. The two inventories will doubtless then be compared, and both will be placed at the disposal of the board of appraisal. Building Ships by Roach.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Half a Bozen Buildings in Jersey City Burned Up.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 13.—A fire broke cut at 4:30 o'clock this morning, in Michael Day's barrel factory, on Warren street, between Newark and Railroad avenues. The tween Newark and Railroad avenues. The fire spread to an adjoining tenement house on Warren street, and then to a two-story store house belonging to the Suppert furniture company, of Williamsport, Pa. All these buildings were destroyed. The flames then spread to a tenement house on Railroad avenue, around the corner from Warren street, and continued up Railroad avenue until six three story double tenements, occupied in all by seveniy-five families, were consumed. The tenants of all the houses were driven into the streets in their night clothes, and many of them narrowly escaped with their lives. Several buildings facing on Newark avenue were badly damaged in the rear. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

unknown.

CLEVELAND, O., August 13.—About 1.30 this morning a fire broke out in the planing mill of the Sturtevant lumber company, on the flats. Three steamers responded to the alarm, and by effective work succeeded in partially subduing the flames. The fire broke out afresh, however, and at 2.45 a. m. twelve steamers were pouring water on the flames, which had spread to the adjoining lumber yard. Their efforts, together with a heavy fall of rain, were proving effective, and it was thought that the loss would be kept within \$100,000. It is supposed that a bolt of lightning started the conflagration.

The Fires Brightly Burning Philippopolis, August 13.—This city was the scene today of a great conflagration. Forty-five houses were burned to the ground, and two persons lost their lives. The damage is The Fatlure of a Chinese House

The Fallure of a Chinese House.

San Francisco, August 13.—The failure of Hop Kee & Co., is the first Chinese failure of any imporlance that has occurred here.

Hop Kee & Co. were the largest wholesale Chinese manufacturers of boots and shoes on the coast. Their liabilities are \$110,000, assets unknown. The firm has a large and prosperous branch house at Victoria, British Columbia. When the San Francisco house got into financial trouble the Victoria house repudiated all connection with it and dishonored its draft. This was the immediate cause of the failure. The members of the firm are said to be worth over half a million.

Austin, August 13—Governor Ireland today issued a proclamation reciting that it has come to the knowledge of the executive that persons from Vera Cruz and possibly other places in Mexico, intected with yellow lever, are now entering the state by way of El Paso and Laredo and other points on the Rio Grande by railroad and private conveyance, in direct violation of the quarantine proclamation of March 20, 1895. Therefore he declares that after today the quarantine shall be enforced on the Rio Grande against infected places in Mexico. Enforcing the Texan Quarantine.

The Alleged Joyce Murderers Caught. ASREVILLS, N. C., August 13 — This morning W. H. Davis, of the detective force, brought to this place and lodged in jail W. H. Jones and his son, of this county, charged with murder on the 3d of April last, twelve miles west of this place, of J. H. Joyce and three other members of the Joyce family, then burning the house and remains. The parties accused will have an examination on Monday next. The murder created intense excitement at the time.

The Big Cotton Crop of Texas.

GALVESTON, August 13.—Cotton crop reports from nearly every section of this state received today and yesterday, indicate considerable damage from drouth within the past ten days. In a number of places the plant is relocted as shedding freely and being otherwise injured. Notwithstanding this there is no report from any single section which does not estimate a better cotton yield than last year.

Galms it was an Insarance Scheme.
Sr. Louis, Mo., August 13.—According to a talegram from San Francisco, published here, Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller, now says that in due time he will produce Preller, alley and well, and show where he got the body found in the trunk. Maxwell asserts that the body in the trunk was bought by himself and Preller, and left in the hotel for the purpose of procuring insurance el for the purpose of procucing insurance